

112<sup>TH</sup> YEAR



# LANDRETH'S

• AMERICAN •

# SEEDS

FROM

## PHILADELPHIA

CATALOGUE FOR

• 1896 •

# Landreth & Sons

## SEEDSMEN

To the American People.  
21 & 23 South 6<sup>th</sup> St. PHILADELPHIA.

Orders for Seeds can be sent direct to us, addressed to Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, and we will fill them and Mail or Express under the conditions named below, OR YOUR MERCHANT can be given the order and he will get them from us for you.

## Hints to Purchasers.

### *Terms Cash with Order.*

Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

### *Remittance*

May be made in cash, by Express or registered mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, by Postal Money Order or Postal Note. Sums of One Dollar or less in cash, Postal Note or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary mail at our risk. Postage stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

### *By Mail—Postage paid by us.*

We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. flat papers, ounces and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.

### *By Mail—Postage paid by purchaser.*

On quantities of over  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., postage should be provided for by purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart.

### *By Express.*

Moderate orders too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by express to your nearest express office. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots, and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only upon receipt of full remittance, and at risk of purchaser.

### *By Freight—R. R. or Steamer.*

Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable.

### *Package Charges.*

When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing Seeds, the following rates will be charged: **Bags**, 2 bush., 16c.; 1 bush., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bush., 7c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  bush., 5c.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  bush., 3c. **Crates** (for Onion Sets), 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bush., 12c. **Barrels** (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 25c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

### *Making Out Orders.*

We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address, the Quantity, Name of Variety and Price** of the seeds wanted.

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

The prices in this Catalogue are constantly subject to Fluctuations, and therefore Merely Suggestive. Postage, Eight Cents Extra per Pound if by Mail.

**NOTE.**—While we exercise the greatest care to supply every article true to name and of the very best quality, we wish it distinctly understood that we do not warrant our seeds, and that we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.

Address plainly, **D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.**

YOU CAN BUY

# LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

*In 5c. or 10c. Flat Papers or Packets.*

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 15 to 27 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted on our price-list).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, **free of postage**. Each paper bears a handsomely-colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with *date of issue*, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

**Landreth's Flower Seeds** are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 2 to 13.

## SEALED PACKAGES.

These packages are of cardboard, with illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds, and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; *no matter its origin so it be cheap*. Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers. There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreth's which we have never supplied.

### IN PINTS AND ONE-THIRD PINTS.

All Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in Pints and One-Third Pints (to meet the requirements of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the rates *per quart* named in our price list; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents;  $\frac{1}{3}$  pints, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see our monthly Price-Current.

### IN HALF-POUNDS AND QUARTER-POUNDS.

All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our monthly Price-Current. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional ( $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds and under mailed free of postage).

### LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES (IN BULK, UNDER SEAL).

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock, offered at lower prices:

Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  bushels.  
 Landreth's First in Market Beans, in drab bags, " " " "  
 Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, " " " "  
 Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans, in pink bags, " " " "  
 Saddleback Wax Beans, in buff bags, " " " "  
 Bloomsdale Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and sealing.

### SEEDS IN BULK.

All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds, named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart (or precisely the quantity you may need), we will supply at the prices named in our monthly Price-Current. See our "Remarks to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL CARRIES

**Landreth's Seeds**



... TO ...

**Every Post-Office.**

Landreth pays the postage on seeds ordered in flat papers, ounces and  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.

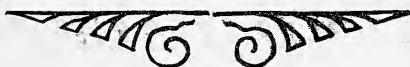


# ..40..

## Families of Flowers,

... COMPRISING ...

### 250 NAMED SPECIES.



More than enough to satisfy  
any amateur gardener.

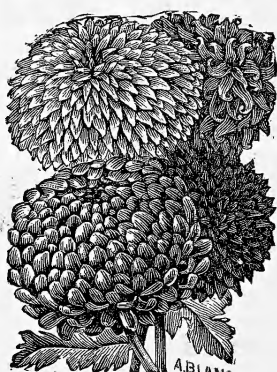
A selection of the best, all classi-  
fied under their common  
names.

Florists needing additional sorts will be furnished  
with prices upon application.

#### AGERATUM.

The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. Plant 6x8 inches.

*Ageratum conspicuum*.—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches . . . . . Pkt. \$0. 10  
*Ageratum Mexicanum*.—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches . . . . . 05



ASTER (Queen Margaret).

#### ASTER.

Surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy, vigorous growth. Plant 8x10 inches.

<i>Aster</i> (Queen Margaret).—Bouquet dwarf. Crimson, violet and white. 1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0. 10
<i>Aster chrysanthemum</i> .—Dwarf. 1 foot . . . . .	15
<i>Aster chrysanthemum</i> .—Tall. 1½ feet . . . . .	15
<i>Aster corcordea</i> .—Double bright colors. White centre. 1½ feet . . . . .	10
<i>Aster globe-flowered</i> .—Various colored. 1½ feet . . . . .	15
<i>Aster meteor</i> .—Bright crimson. 1 foot . . . . .	10
<i>Aster mignon</i> .—Pure white. 1 foot . . . . .	10
<i>Aster pæony-flowered</i> .—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . . .	15
<i>Aster pæony-flowered</i> .—Dark blood red. 1 foot . . . . .	15
<i>Aster Victoria</i> .—Sulphur yellow. 1 foot . . . . .	20
<i>Aster Washington</i> .—Light purple. 1½ feet . . . . .	10
<i>Aster German mixed</i> .—1½ feet . . . . .	05
<i>Asters</i> .—Perennial. Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot . . . . .	10

The varieties of this handsome genus of plants are numerous. Colors are white, yellow, orange, scarlet and pink, with intermediate shades. Requires moist, peaty soil, or black sandy loam and shady situation.



**BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR GOMPHRENA.**

Globe *Amaranthus*, well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered. Plant 8x10 inches.

<i>Gomphrena globosa alba</i> .—White. 1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<i>Gomphrena globosa haageana</i> .—Orange. 1 foot . . . . .	05
<i>Gomphrena globosa nana compacta</i> .—Red. 6 inches . . . . .	05
<i>Gomphrena globosa purpurea</i> .—Purple. 1 foot . . . . .	05
<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> , var.—Mixed. 1 foot . . . . .	05

**CANTERBURY BELL.**

The *Campanulas* are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The *Campanula medium* (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Plant 8x12 inches.



CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell).

<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i> (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<i>Campanula calicanthema</i> (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed color. 2 feet . . . . .	05
<i>Campanula rotundiflora</i> (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet . . . . .	05
<i>Campanula speculum</i> (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet . . . . .	05
<i>Campanula medium</i> (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet . . . . .	05

**CANDYTUFT OR IBERIS.**

A well-known favorite, is a hardy annual, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering. Plant 3x8 inches.

<i>Iberis amara</i> (White Candytuft).—1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<i>Iberis coronaria</i> (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot . . . . .	05
<i>Iberis carminea</i> (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot . . . . .	05
<i>Iberis odorata</i> .—White. 1 foot . . . . .	05
<i>Iberis purpurea</i> .—Purple. 1 foot . . . . .	05
<i>Iberis</i> , var.—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . . .	05

**CASTOR BEAN OR RICINUS.**

The *Ricinus* or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Plant 20x20 inches.

<i>Ricinus macrocarpus</i> .—Dwarf green. 5 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<i>Ricinus sanguineus</i> .—Red. 10 feet . . . . .	05
<i>Ricinus Gibsoni</i> .—Dark red. 5 feet . . . . .	05
<i>Ricinus</i> , var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet . . . . .	05

**COCKSCOMB OR CELOSIA.**

The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter. Plant 12x16 inches.

<i>Celosia cristata, coccinea nana</i> (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 10
<i>Celosia cristata</i> .—Mixed . . . . .	05
<i>Celosia cristata plumosa</i> (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet . . . . .	05
<i>Celosia cristata aurantiaca</i> (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet . . . . .	05

**COSMOS.**

For cutting for bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown, lasting in water two weeks; the long stems and feathery foliage lend themselves to graceful arrangements. The plants, 5 to 6 feet high, of symmetrical pyramidal form, are one mass of feathery, emerald-green foliage, studded with mammoth flowers of white, pink or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frost. If grown in pots and housed by the end of September they will flower all Winter.

Large Flowering Crimson . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 10
Large Flowering White Pearl.—Beautiful snow-white . . . . .	10
Large Flowering Pink . . . . .	10
Large Flowering Mixed Colors . . . . .	05



### COLUMBINE OR AQUILEGIA.

Is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer. Plant 8x10 inches.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Aquilegia chrysantha (Columbine).—Golden. 3 feet. . . . .	Pkt. \$0 10
Aquilegia hybrida.—Mixed. 2 feet. . . . .	05
Aquilegia Skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet. . . . .	10

### CYPRESS VINE OR IPOMEA.

The Ipomeas are amongst the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.

Ipomea bono nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Ipomea coccinea (Star Ipomea, or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet . . . . .	05
Ipomea grandiflora (Large Purple Morning Glory).—12 feet . . . . .	05
Ipomea noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White. 20 feet . . . . .	05
Ipomea quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine)—10 feet . . . . .	05
Ipomea quamoclit alba (White Cypress Vine).—10 feet . . . . .	05
Ipomea umbellata.—Yellow. 10 feet . . . . .	10

### DAISY OR BELLIS.

The Daisy is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Native of England and Scotland. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed. Plant 4x6 inches.

Mixed colors . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 10
Longfellow, double rose . . . . .	15
Double White . . . . .	15



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

### ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

This is one of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. Plant 8x8 inches.

Eschscholtzia Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Eschscholtzia alba.—White. 1 foot . . . . .	05
Eschscholtzia crocea.—Orange. 1 foot . . . . .	05
Eschscholtzia crocea striata.—Striped. 1 foot . . . . .	05
Eschscholtzia.—Mixed, various colors. 1 foot . . . . .	05

### EVERLASTING RHODANTHE.

Tender annuals, requiring care. Sow seed in hotbed early in Spring, and do not plant out till all danger of frost is past. Bloom is like the dwarf semi-double Sunflower. Plant 8x10 inches.

### EVERLASTING HELICHRYSUM.

The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. Require rich soil. Plant 6x8 inches.

Helichrysum album.—Pure white. 20 inches . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
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### EVERLASTING XERANTHEMUM.

Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height, 2 feet. Plant 8x8 inches.

Xeranthemum album.—White. 1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Xeranthemum purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot . . . . .	05
Xeranthemum superbissimum . . . . .	05

**FOX GLOVE OR DIGITALIS.**

Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers. Plant 8x12 inches.

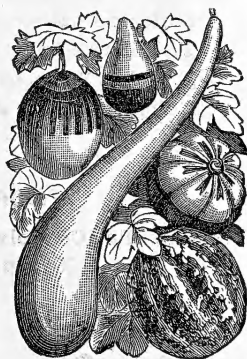


**DIGITALIS PURPUREA**  
(Fox Glove).

<b>Digitalis purpurea</b> (Purple Fox Glove).—4 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<b>Digitalis alba</b> (White Fox Glove).—4 feet . . . . .	05
<b>Digitalis monstrosa</b> var. (Tall Fox Glove).—4 feet . . . . .	05
<b>Digitalis maculata</b> (Spotted Fox Glove).—3 feet . . . . .	10

**GOURDS.**

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the *Luffa*, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and can be utilized for many purposes.



**GOURDS.**

<b>Large Bottle</b> . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<b>Small Bottle</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Dipper Gourd</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Hercules' Club</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Mock Orange, striped</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Egg Gourd</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Sugar Trough</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Mixed Gourds, small</b> . . . . .	05
<b>Mixed Gourds, large</b> . . . . .	05

**GAILLARDIA.**

The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in many ways. Plant 8x10 inches.

<b>Gaillardia alba marginata</b> .—Crimson and white. 1½ feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
<b>Gaillardia picta lorenziana</b> .—Bright colors. 2 feet . . . . .	10
<b>Gaillardia picta</b> .—Mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	05

**HOLLYHOCK OR ALTHEA SINENSIS ROSEA.**

<b>Hollyhock</b> .—6 to 8 feet. Various colors . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 10
In separate colors . . . . .	15

The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, presenting the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial.



**HOLLYHOCK (Althea Sinensis).**





BALSAM (Lady-Slipper).

**LADY-SLIPPER OR BALSAM.**

Balsam, or Touch-me-not—the latter name derived from the fact that the seed pods, when fully ripe, burst open with the least touch—is a family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Plant 10x12 inches.

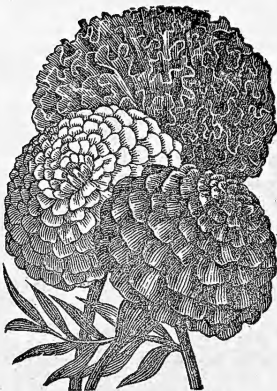
Balsam atrosanguinea.—Blood red. 2 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 10
Carnation.—Striped mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	05
Camelia.—White-blotched mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	05
Rose.—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . . .	05
Solferino.—Striped and spotted. 2 feet . . . . .	05
The King.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet . . . . .	10
Double.—White, pure, for bouquets. 2 feet . . . . .	10
Double.—Mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	05

**MORNING GLORY OR CONVULVULUS MAJOR.**

Mixed. The Convolvulus major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors. 12 feet Pkt. \$0 05

MIRABILIS JALAPA  
(Four o'Clock).**MARVEL OF PERU.**

Mirabilis Jalapa, or Four o'Clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. The flowers are brilliant, singularly mixed and varied on the same plant. 2 feet. Plant 8x12 inches . . . . . Pkt. \$0 05



TAGETAS (Marigold).

**MARIGOLD OR TAGETAS.**

Showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety in its perfection are equal to the double dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance and texture, not unlike the richest velvet. Signata pumila is of compact globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Foliage as fine as Cypress Vine. Plant 10x12 inches.

Tagetas erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Tagetas patula (Tail French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet . . . . .	05
Tagetas patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot . . . . .	05
Tagetas signata pumila.—Yellow striped. 15 inches . . . . .	05

**MIGNONETTE OR RESEDA.**

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window in some narrow, pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer. Plant 4x6 inches.



RESEDA (Mignonette).

Reseda ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Reseda aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches . . . . .	05
Reseda machet Dwarf—Large red. 6 inches . . . . .	05
Reseda odorata (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown and buff 10 inches . . . . .	05
Reseda Upright.—White. 20 inches . . . . .	05

**LANDRETHS' NASTURTIIUMS.****... 11 Varieties ...**

Whether in country or town no flower garden, lawn or front yard should be without a bed or mass large enough to be strikingly effective, or a well-made ribbon of Nasturtiums; for with the exception of the Sweet Pea, of modern introduction, no half-hardy annual approaches the Nasturtium in brilliant effect when shown in mass. No one, after giving space to a large bed of good varieties, will ever again be without this most gorgeous addition to the garden.

The new sorts of Nasturtium should not be confounded with the old-fashioned garden Nasturtium, for the new varieties are surpassingly beautiful. The flowers, borne profusely, of a wide range of shade and combination—the foliage differing in all, tones of green, designate the Nasturtium as a first-class bedding plant, indispensable in every ornamental plot of land. The Nasturtium does best when exposed to the full glare of the sun.

The Nasturtium will flourish on almost any soil, indeed often best on poor soil, as on rich land there is a tendency to run too much to foliage. It will flourish under prolonged drouth and continue to flower till killed by frost. The plant will be found proof against insect depredations; its acrid juice seeming to prevent the attack of insects destroying other ornamental plants in the garden. The young shoots taste like water cress, which, botanically, is the true Nasturtium.

The tall varieties may be planted with good effect upon rock-work, against fences or trellises. There are no annual climbing plants more showy, and in addition they are strictly reliable, for even on poor soil they will reach to a height of ten feet by Autumn. For purposes of effective display the seed must be sown in quantity, five to six ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed ten feet in diameter.

The seeds may be started under a glass, in an cut-door bed or in permanent positions; in which case the plants should be planted about six inches apart. A skillful gardener growing the plants in a greenhouse can multiply the plants to any extent by cuttings from the half-ripened wood, which roots freely in sand. Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums should never be planted in the same bed.

**DWARF NASTURTIIUMS, 6 TO 12 INCHES.**

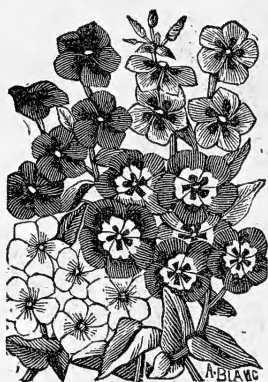
Empress of India.—Foliage purple blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per ounce . . . . .	\$0 30
King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson, a brilliant effective sort. Per ounce . . . . .	20
Bronze Curled.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre, a very distinct color. Per ounce, . . . . .	15
Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per ounce . . . . .	15
Pearl.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasing effect. Per ounce . . . . .	20
Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect, in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze gold and white. Per ounce . . . . .	15

**TALL NASTURTIIUMS, 3 TO 10 FEET.**

Pearl.—Delicate creamy-white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per ounce . . . . .	15
Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts. Per ounce . . . . .	25
Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy deep orange flower. Per ounce . . . . .	20
Tall Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower, quite distinct from usual colors. Per ounce . . . . .	20
Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many Tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet. Per ounce . . . . .	15

**VEGETABLE NASTURTIIUM.**

Common Yellow.—The green seeds used for pickling. Per ounce . . . . .	10
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PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

**PHLOX.**

*Phlox Drummondii*, in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprises most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November. Should have rich light soil. The seed may be sown in hot-bed in March and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand. Plant 4x6 inches.

<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> .—Various colors. 1 foot	Pkt. \$0 05
<i>Phlox Drummondii coccinea</i> .—Scarlet. 1 foot	05
<i>Phlox Drummondii alba</i> .—White	10
<i>Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata</i> .—Dark striped	10
<i>Phlox Drummondii delicata</i> .—Rose, with white centre	10
<i>Phlox Drummondii oculata</i> .—White-eyed	05
<i>Phlox Drummondii nana compacta</i> .—Dwarf mixed	10

**PEPPER.**

*Pepper, Celestial, var.*—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit, from one to two inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet. Plant 12x12 inches. Pkt. \$0 05



PAPAVER (Poppy).

**POPPY OR PAPAVER.**

The first three varieties of Poppies are annuals. The fourth is a perennial. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. Plant 5x5 inches.

<i>Papaver carnation</i> .—Various colors. 15 inches	Pkt. \$0 05
<i>Papaver pæony-flowered</i> .—Various colors. 15 inches	05
<i>Papaver ranunculus-flowered</i> .—White. 15 inches	05
<i>Papaver bracteatum</i> .—Scarlet. 2 feet	05

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS  
(Carnation Pink).**PINKS, CARNATIONS OR DIANTHUS.**

Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. The *Chinensis*, or Indian Pinks, and *Heddewigii* are annuals or biennials, the other varieties are perennials. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites, nearly all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Plant 5x8 inches.

<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink, var).—2 feet	Pkt. \$0 10
<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink).—Double striped. Extra. 2 feet	20
<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink).—Dwarf red grenadine. 1½ feet	10
<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> (China Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot	05
<i>Dianthus Heddewigii</i> (Japan Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot	05
<i>Dianthus diadematus</i> .—Dwarf, double mixed. 1 foot	05
<i>Dianthus imperialis</i> (Imperial).—Double mixed. 1 foot	05
<i>Dianthus laciniatus</i> .—Fringed, double mixed. 2 feet	05
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> (Pheasant's Eye).—Single mixed. 2 feet	05



**PETUNIAS.**

Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the Petunia. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Plant 8x12 inches.



PETUNIA.

Petunia hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Petunia purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet . . . . .	05
Petunia (Belle Etoile).—New, white and purple. 2 feet . . . . .	10
Petunia grandiflora.—Large flowered. 2 feet . . . . .	20
Petunia, fl. pl.—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	25

**PORTULACA.**

Portulaca, though one of the most common, is one of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. Plant 8x8 inches.



PORTULACA.

Portulaca alba.—White . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Portulaca aurantiaca.—Orange . . . . .	05
Portulaca aurea striata.—Gold striped . . . . .	10
Portulaca splendens.—Mixed colors . . . . .	05
Portulaca Thellusonii.—Scarlet . . . . .	05
Portulaca, fl. pl.—Double flowering, mixed colors . . . . .	25

**PRIMROSE OR PRIMULA SINESIS (Chinese Primrose var).**

The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. The single varieties may be planted out of doors in Summer. Flowers beautifully variegated, spotted and fringed. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches . . . . .

Pkt. \$0 25

**Primula veris** (Cowslip).—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. Plant 5 to 6 inches . . . . .

10

**Pyrethrum aureum** (Golden Feather).—Orange. 1 foot . . . . .

10

**Pyrethrum roseum**.—Rose. 18 inches . . . . .

10

Hardy Perennials, easy culture. Pyrethrum roseum is the Insect Powder Plant.

**PANSY OR VIOLA.**

**Viola tricolor**, popularly known by the names Pansy, Heart's-ease, and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with every one. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. Transplant to the richest soil. Plant 6x8 inches.

Viola alba.—White . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05
Viola cœrulea.—Blue . . . . .	05
Viola lutea.—Large yellow . . . . .	05
Viola tricolor imperialis.—Blotched . . . . .	50
Viola tricolor, var.—Mixed . . . . .	05
Viola tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet) . . . . .	10
Viola Faust (King of the Blacks) . . . . .	05

# Landreths' Sweet Peas.

## ...25 VARIETIES...

The sorts arranged in order of Colors, commencing with  
White to Canary, Rose to Red, Purple to Blue.

All Named Sorts at 50c. per lb.

### WHITE CLASS.

- Mrs. Sankey.**—Pure White. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed.  
**Emily Henderson.**—Pure white. Earliest to flower. Compact vine. Similar to Mrs. Sankey. White seed.  
**Primrose.**—Light yellow; rare shade. Similar to Mrs. Eckford. Light seed.  
**Mrs. Eckford.**—Light canary, nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Black seed.

### ROSY CLASS.

- Fairy Queen.**—White penciled with pink. Black seed.  
**Lady Beaconsfield.**—Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort. Black seed.  
**Lottie Eckford.**—White shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed.  
**Mrs. Gladstone.**—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed.  
**Blushing Beauty.**—A heliotrope pink suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled. Similar to Mrs. Gladstone. Black seed.  
**Venus.**—Rose with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Similar to Isaac Eckford. Black seed.  
**Gaiety.**—Magenta and white striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles. Black seed.  
**Queen of the Isles.**—Carnation flowered. White and red stripe. Black seed.  
**Apple Blossom.**—Bright, rosy, pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Bell. Black seed.  
**Improved Painted Lady.**—Rosy crimson and white. An excellent sort. Short vine. Black seed.

### SCARLET CLASS.

- Lady Penzance.**—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed.  
**Her Majesty.**—Rich, deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best. Black seed.  
**Splendor.**—Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh. Black seed.  
**Firefly.**—Brightest of the Scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal. Black seed.

### PURPLE CLASS.

- Princess of Wales.**—Lavender mauve, purple and carnation-striped. Fine sort. Similar to Senator. Black seed.  
**Boreatton.**—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seed.

### BLUE CLASS.

- Countess of Radnor.**—Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior—a good stock. Similar to Princess May. Brown seed.  
**Emily Eckford.**—Violet blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round spotted seed.  
**Dorothy Tennett.**—Showy, purple-blue, fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford.  
**Waverly.**—Grand blue. Body royal blue. Blue crimson standard.

### MIXED CLASS.

- 1st Selection.—All the above sorts mixed . . . . . per pound \$0 40  
 2d Selection.—An excellent mixture of good sorts . . . . . 35



### SWEET ALYSSUM.

Is an annual, flowering from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierzebeckii are perennials, well adapted for rock work and borders. Plant 5x8 inches.

#### SWEET ALYSSUM.

- Alyssum (sweet) maritimum.**—White. 6 inches . . . . . Pkt. \$0 05  
**Alyssum saxatile compactum.**—Golden yellow. 1 foot . . . . . 05  
**Alyssum Wierzebeckii.**—Yellow. 1 foot . . . . . 05

**SNAP DRAGON OR ANTIRRHINUM.**

Are hardy perennials, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants, succeed in any good garden soil.



ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon).

<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> .—Crimson and white. 1½ feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05.
<i>Antirrhinum nana</i> (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. 6 inches . . . . .	05.
<i>Antirrhinum picturatum</i> .—Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot . . . . .	05.

**SCABIOSA.**

A well-known annual. Easy culture, blooms all the season. The varieties are all beautiful and presents a pleasing appearance in garden clusters, or bouquets. Plant 6x6 inches.

<i>Scabiosa Atropurpurea</i> .—Purple. 2 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05.
<i>Scabiosa Coccinea</i> .—Scarlet. 1 foot 6 inches . . . . .	05.
<i>Scabiosa Stellata</i> .—Starry. 2 feet . . . . .	05.
<i>Scabiosa</i> , var.—Mixed. 2 feet . . . . .	05.

**STOCK GILLY OR MATHIOLA.**

Is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, and transplant to rich ground. Plant 8x10 inches.

<i>Mathiola annua alba</i> .—White. 1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05.
<i>Mathiola annua coccinea</i> .—Scarlet. 1 foot . . . . .	05.
<i>Mathiola annua purpurea</i> .—Purple. 1 foot . . . . .	05.
<i>Mathiola annua</i> , var.—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . . .	05.
<i>Mathiola simplicifolia</i> , var.—The Brompton stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the ten weeks' stock. Sow in May, and when about two inches high, pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot . . . . .	10.

**SUNFLOWER OR HELIANTHUS.**

The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden. Plant 20x30 inches.

<i>Helianthus giganteus</i> (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05.
<i>Helianthus nanus</i> .—Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet . . . . .	05.
<i>Helianthus globosus</i> .—Globe-flowered, yellow. 3 feet . . . . .	05.
<i>Helianthus argophyllus</i> (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet . . . . .	05.
<i>Helianthus Californicus</i> .—Golden. 6 feet . . . . .	05.

**SAGE OR SALVIA.**

Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall. Plant 8x8 inches.

<i>Salvia argentea</i> .—White. 3 feet . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05.
<i>Salvia coccinea splendens</i> (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet . . . . .	05.
<i>Salvia patens</i> .—Blue. 1 foot . . . . .	25.
<i>Salvia splendens</i> .—Bright scarlet . . . . .	20.

**SENSITIVE PLANT OR MIMOSA SENSITIVA.**

Various colors. The sensitive plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot. Plant 6x8 inches . . . . . Pkt. \$0 05.

**SWEET WILLIAM OR DIANTHUS BARBATUS.**

<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).—Double mixed. 1 foot . . . . .	Pkt. \$0 05.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).—Single mixed. 1 foot . . . . .	05.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS  
(Sweet William).





VERBENA.

**VERBENA.**

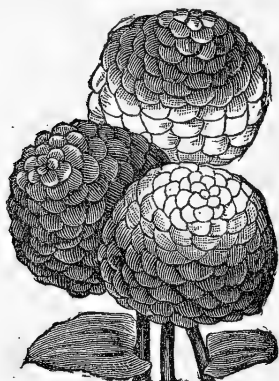
The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant and of all colors. Plant 10x10 inches.

Verbena auricula-flowered.—White eye	Pkt. \$o 10
Verbena candidissima.—White	05
Verbena cœrulea.—Blue	05
Verbena coccinea oculata.—Scarlet eye	10
Verbena hybrida.—Extra select. Mixed	10
Verbena hybrida.—Mixed	05
Verbena striata.—Italian striped	05

**WALL FLOWER OR CHEIRANTHUS CHERI.**

This is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Plant 4x8 inches.

Wall Flower.—Single mixed. 2 feet	Pkt. \$o 05
Wall Flower.—Dwarf, brown, double. 1 foot	10
Wall Flower.—Double yellow. 1½ feet	10



ZINNIA.

**ZINNIA.**

Zinnia is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful double Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed. Plant 10x16 inches.

Zinnia.—Double, white, scarlet, purple and orange—separate colors. 2 feet	Pkt. \$o 05
Zinnia, Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet	05
Zinnia, Dwarf Double.—Mixed. 1½ feet	05

**TOBACCO SEED.**

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those the most profitable to him, as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best dark rich export Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. The list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirement under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

**SEED (to produce)—Yellow Plug Wrappers.**

(LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Yellow Orinoco . . . . . per lb. \$4 00; per oz. \$o 40

**SEED (to produce)—Dark Plug Wrappers.**

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Hestor . . . . . per lb. \$4 00; per oz. \$o 40  
Tuckanoe . . . . . 4 00 40

**SEED (to produce)—Plug Fillers.**

Sweet Orinoco . . . . .	per lb. \$4 00; per oz. \$0 40
Flannagan . . . . .	4 00 40
Big Frederick . . . . .	4 00 40
Burleigh . . . . .	4 00 40

**SEED (to produce) — Cigar Fillers.**

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania . . . . .	per lb. \$6 50; per oz. \$0 65
Acclimated Havana . . . . .	5 00 50
Connecticut Seed Leaf . . . . .	4 00 40
Maryland Broad Leaf . . . . .	4 00 40

**SEED (to produce)—Cigar Wrappers.**

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania . . . . .	Per lb. \$6 50; per oz. \$0 65
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.) . . . . .	5 00 50
Island.—Broad-leaved . . . . .	6 50 65
Glessner . . . . .	6 50 65
Havana { Vuelta Abajo . . . . .	5 00 50
{ Partidas . . . . .	5 00 50
{ Remedios . . . . .	5 00 50
Sumatra { Rano de . . . . .	per paper, 25c; per oz. 3 00
{ Deli de . . . . .	25 3 00

**SEED (for)—Cigarettes.**

Hyco . . . . .	Per lb. \$4 00; per oz. \$0 40
Bradley.—Broad-leaved . . . . .	4 00 40
Sterling . . . . .	4 00 40

**SEED (for)—Snuff.**

Blue Pryor . . . . .	Per lb. \$4 00; per oz. \$0 40
Flannagan . . . . .	4 00 40

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Send for a copy of "MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES," by Burnet Landreth. Price, One Dollar per copy, postpaid, but given free on retail mail orders for vegetable seeds of \$5.00 and upwards from retail customers ordering direct from us.

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"TOMATO CULTURE."	"ALBUM OF VIEWS OF SEED FARMS."
THE VALUE AND CULTURE OF ROOTS for Stock Feeding.	PRIZE ESSAYS ON ONION CULTURE.

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**CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MATTERS**, in all branches.

**CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF DUTCH BULBS AND TUBERS**, for Fall planting, will be ready September 1st of each year. Applications received at any time, and copies mailed free as soon as issued.

**"SEEDS FOR MIDSUMMER AND AUTUMN GROWING IN THE GULF STATES,"** a pamphlet of 24 pages, giving also some of the principal statistics of market gardening in the Gulf States for Northern markets.

**Emerald Green****60 POUNDS SEED TO  
THE ACRE.**

# Grass Mixture.

**For Parks, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and  
Athletic Fields.**

## HINTS ON LAWN MAKING.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug and harrowed or raked to secure thorough pulverization, and after being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top-dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend in Landreth Lawn Fertilizer a good grade of concentrated fertilizer. Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seedbed, as it will be lost to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seed, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

On all Lawns will regularly appear in greater or less numbers a lot of interlopers, such as Buttercups, Plantains, Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundred fold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long strawy portions being removed in March.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but clover is not a grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

## GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided into such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general Park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing, and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and of full vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space 35x35 feet, or say 1200 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Price per pound, 25 cents.

## GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball.

A pound will sow a space 35x35 feet, or say 1200 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Price per pound, 25 cents.

## GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES.

Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under a dense shade of either pine and hard wood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. Sixty pounds should be sown to the acre—or, say one pound on a space 35x35 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. Price per pound, 25 cents.

## PASTURAGE MIXTURE FOR LIGHT SOILS.

Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanency. Price per pound, 25 cents.

## PASTURAGE MIXTURE FOR HEAVY SOILS.

Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive in herbage and most durable on heavy soils. Price per pound, 25 cents.

# DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

## ARTICHOKE.

Large Globe . . . . . French vegetable, the flower buds of which are edible.

## ASPARAGUS.

Colossal Seed . . . . . The largest and leading variety in the State of Jersey.  
 Palmetto Seed . . . . . The leading variety in Carolina and the South.  
 Colossal Roots . . . . . A selection of Colossal, two and three years old, for setting out, November till April.  
 Palmetto Roots . . . . . Two and three years old, for setting out, November till April.

## TABLE BEETS.

Egyptian, Extra Early . . . . . A flat Extra Early Red sort; very popular.  
 Eclipse (extra early) . . . . . A half-round Extra Early Red variety; most excellent.  
 Bassano, or Extra Early . . . . . The earliest of its size, alternate circles of red and white.  
 Landreths' Very Early Forcing . . . . . Almost as early as Egyptian and hardier, very short leaved; a most superior sort.  
 Lentz Turnip . . . . . Very early and desirable.  
 Philadelphia Early Turnip . . . . . Early and large, alternate rings of light pink and dark red.  
 Bastian Turnip . . . . . Alternately striped with red and pink; large.  
 Landreths' Early Blood Red . . . . . The old reliable medium red turnip beet in cultivation.  
 Edmunds' Blood Red . . . . . Deep blood flesh, more oval in form than Landreths'.  
 Dewing's Red Turnip . . . . . A lighter colored type than Edmunds'.  
 Half-Long Blood Red . . . . . Very smooth skin, fine form; color, dark blood; excellent keeper. Market gardeners should plant this for winter keeping; none its equal for winter.  
 Philadelphia Perfection . . . . . A variety of half-long, flesh deep blood, good keeper.  
 Long Blood Red . . . . . Deep red flesh, large root, grows all underground.

## SUGAR BEETS FOR CATTLE.

Silesian Sugar . . . . . Flesh white, very early, very sweet, excellent for table.  
 Imperial Sugar . . . . . Flesh white, sugary, heavy producer.  
 Red Top Sugar . . . . . Crown of root red, flesh white, early to develop.  
 Klein Wanzleben . . . . . Exceedingly rich in sugar, flesh white, used for sugar making.

## MANGOLDS FOR CATTLE.

Golden Tankard . . . . . Very showy, oval in form, flesh white, rich golden skin.  
 Yellow Globe . . . . . Round, skin yellow, flesh white.  
 Yellow Oval . . . . . Root oblong or oval, skin golden.  
 Red Globe . . . . . Round, skin red, white flesh.  
 Mammoth Long Red . . . . . Eighty tons have been grown to the acre.  
 Norbiton Giant . . . . . A selection of Mammoth Long Red.

## BUSH BEANS, GREEN PODS.

Landreths' First in Market . . . . . Earliest bean in existence, thirty days from germination.  
 Landreths' Improved Extra Early Red Valentine . . . . . Pods round, solid green, thirty-two days from germination.  
 Mohawks, or Early Brown Six Weeks . . . . . Thirty days from germination, pods green and flat.  
 Long Early Yellow Six Weeks . . . . . Thirty-two days from germination, green and flat.  
 Pride of Newtown . . . . . A variety of Long Yellow Six Weeks.  
 Ne Plus Ultra . . . . . A small, very early Long Yellow Six Weeks.  
 China Red Eye . . . . . Thirty-two days from germination, pods flat.  
 Best of All . . . . . Pods half-round, green dashed with red.  
 Dwarf Horticultural . . . . . Green pods, dashed with red.  
 Extra Early Refugee . . . . . Thirty-two days from germination, pods curved round undulating.  
 Refugee, or Brown Speckled Valentine . . . . . Forty days from germination, pods long, slim, green.  
 White Valentine . . . . . Pods green, round, stringless, curved, 35 days.

## BUSH BEANS, WAX PODS.

Landreths' Saddle-Back Wax . . . . . Pod golden wax, round, pulpy, stringless.  
 Landreths' Scarlet . . . . . Pods long, half flat, golden wax, 35 days from germination, very productive, seeds large and scarlet. A very showy sort and very excellent.



Landreths' Pink Eye Wax . . .	Stringless, golden wax, 35 days from germination.
Scarlet Flageolet Wax . . . . .	Long flat pods, yellow wax, showy, productive, seeds large and red.
Dwarf German Wax . . . . .	Wax Butter Bean, pods round, meaty, curved, 40 days.
Improved Prolific Black Wax .	Variation of the Dwarf German Wax.
Dwarf Kidney Wax . . . . .	Pods long, flat, yellow wax, seeds white.
Improved Golden Wax . . . . .	Thirty-five days, pods flat, showy; a productive sort.
Golden Wax . . . . .	Pods long, flat, yellow when ripe.
Detroit Wax . . . . .	Pods short, flat, broad, light yellow or lemon.
Currie's Rust Proof Golden Wax	Flat, golden wax, pods long.
White Wax . . . . .	Pods broad, flat, short, lemon-colored.
Golden Eyed Wax . . . . .	Long, flat, yellow pods, thin flesh.

**GROCERY BEANS.**

White Cranberry . . . . .	Pods flat, green, tough, dry bean, white and oval.
White Kidney Royal Dwarf . .	Pods green, flat, dry bean, large and white.
Navy, Field Bean . . . . .	Pods green and dried, beans small and white.

**DWARF LIMAS.**

Dwarf Carolina . . . . .	By some seedsmen catalogued as "Henderson's Dwarf Lima;" hardy, early and very productive.
Dreer's Bush Lima . . . . .	A bush selection of Dreer's Pole.
Burpees' Bush Lima . . . . .	Large seeded; a selection from the Pole Lima.

**POLE BEANS—SHELL PODS.**

Lima—Large White . . . . .	Ninety days from germination; eighty bushels pods to acre.
Lima—King of the Garden . . .	Earlier than Large White; very long pod.

**POLE BEANS—EDIBLE PODS.**

Creaseback . . . . .	Earliest Pole bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive, fine quality; known as "Fat Horse."
Case Knife or White Dutch . .	A snap short when very young, shelled as limas; used for soaking.
Horticultural . . . . .	Eighty days, pods large green, dashed with red.
Giant Wax, Red Seed . . . . .	Pods long, clear waxy yellow, succulent, tender, fine flavor.
Tall German Wax, Black Seed .	Pods waxy, flat, maturing in 75 days; known as "Indian Chief."
Southern Prolific . . . . .	Seventy days, bearing till frost, pods round and delicious, form in clusters.
Kentucky Wonder . . . . .	Large podded Southern Prolific, known as "Old Homestead."

**BROCCOLI.**

Large Early White . . . . .	Similar to Cauliflower, but later.
Purple Cape . . . . .	Similar to Cauliflower, head purple.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**

A variety of Cabbage producing a mass of small heads along the stalk.

**CORN—TABLE SORTS.**

Extra Early Adams . . . . .	Height of stalk 4 feet, developing for table in 60 days.
Adams Early . . . . .	Seventy days, a prolific bearer, stronger grower than the preceding.
Early Landreth Market . . . .	A cross between Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar, early and very productive. Catalogued by some seeds merchants as "Burlington Hybrid."
Corey Red . . . . .	Sugar The best of the very early sugar varieties.
White Corey (White grain) . .	" A selection from the Red Corey.
Extra Early Minnesota . . .	" Sixty days, ears well developed for a small sort.
Early Crosby . . . . .	" Seventy days; a very reliable early sort.
Early Concord . . . . .	" Stalk 5 feet, following the Crosby.
Hickox . . . . .	" A standard sort, early, of good size, maturing in 75 days.
Country Gentleman . . . . .	" Very productive, grain very small, like Shoe Peg.
Triumph . . . . .	" Sweet, productive and of good appearance.
Landreth . . . . .	" Fit for table seventy-five days from germination, exceedingly productive and better than any preceding, averaging 3 ears to the stalk. A standard sort of high reputation.
Squantum . . . . .	" A celebrated Yankee variety.
Excelsior . . . . .	" A desirable sort, 85 days.
Eight Rowed . . . . .	" About 75 days, ears long.
Perry's Early Large Cob . . .	" An early variety, large and showy, productive and very large ears.
Early Mammoth . . . . .	" Very early for so long an ear; desirable.
Black Mexican . . . . .	" Ripe grains black, edible grains smoky, quality super excellent.
Evergreen (Stowell's) . . . .	" Eighty-two days, productive, showy, always a standard.
Egyptian . . . . .	" Ninety days, tall, very strong on stalk.
Late Mammoth . . . . .	" A tall stalked sort, producing showy ears of excellent quality, latest of all.

**CORN—FIELD SORTS.**

<b>Landreths' Early Summer Flint.</b>	Slim ears, 8 to 10 rows, grain reddish yellow flint; valuable for replanting.
<b>Landreths' Large White Flint.</b>	Long slim ears, grain white and flinty, best hominy corn
<b>Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint.</b>	Long narrow ears, grain deep yellow.
<b>Tuscarora</b> . . . . .	Flour corn, grain white and soft.
<b>Pennsylvania Early Dent</b> . . . . .	Ears large and well filled, grain golden, indented on the top.
<b>Leaming</b> . . . . .	Ears pointed, grain rich in color, narrow and small, very productive.
<b>Golden Dent</b> . . . . .	Grain indented, golden in color, very productive sort.
<b>Southern White Gourd Seed</b> . . . . .	Very showy, large grain, vigorous in stalk and foliage.
<b>White Horse Tooth</b> . . . . .	Strong vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal.
<b>White Sheep Tooth</b> . . . . .	Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal.

**CABBAGE—FIRST EARLY.**

<b>Landreths' Earliest</b> . . . . .	Similar in form to Early Wakefield, but larger and as early.
<b>Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield.</b>	Short stemmed, cone shaped, a reliable header. The leading early market sort.
<b>Landreths' Large York</b> . . . . .	The hardiest early variety we sell. Ten to fifteen days later than Jersey Wakefield. Proof against both heat and cold.
<b>Charleston Large Wakefield</b> . . . . .	A large selection of Early Jersey Wakefield.
<b>Reedland Early Drumhead</b> . . . . .	Short stemmed, flat headed, large and early for its size, very choice—not excelled by any. Early flat sort.
<b>Bloomsdale Early Market</b> . . . . .	This might be compared to a mammoth Wakefield, but three weeks later in maturing, very desirable. A vigorous producer and perfectly hardy.

**CABBAGE—SECOND EARLY.**

<b>Landreths' all the Year 'Round Winnigstadt</b> . . . . .	An early flat head, suitable for use at all seasons. Early, pointed, popular with Germans.
<b>Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.</b>	Very hardy, leaves thick and dark, heads large and flat; stands any amount of heat, and cold don't hurt it.
<b>Louisville Early Drumhead</b> . . . . .	A short stemmed Early Flat head.
<b>Bloomsdale Bullock Heart</b> . . . . .	An early large cone-shaped variety, very choice.
<b>Landreths' Early Summer Flat Head.</b>	The earliest of the large flat sorts.
<b>Vandergaw Early Drumhead</b> . . . . .	A large heading, early, flat sort.
<b>Early Flat Dutch</b> . . . . .	A flat headed early ripening sort.
<b>Succession Flat</b> . . . . .	An intermediate sort, flat head.
<b>New York All Seasons</b> . . . . .	Heads deep or thick, flat to round, color dark.
<b>Early Brunswick</b> . . . . .	Early for a large flat, very short stemmed.
<b>Bloomsdale Early Drumhead</b> . . . . .	Head flat and large, early to mature; not excelled by any intermediate sort of whatever name or description.
<b>Long Island Medium Flat Dutch.</b>	Intermediate in ripening, head flat and large.
<b>St. Denis</b> . . . . .	A variety of reputation in the Gulf States.

**CABBAGE—LATE.**

<b>Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch.</b>	Head flat, large, heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late; a winter sort.
<b>Market Gardeners' Large Late Drumhead.</b>	Very weighty heads, flat to half-round, not surpassed by any late sort.
<b>Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.</b>	A large late sort, a good shipper and good keeper; a long standing sort.
<b>Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead.</b>	Noted for its excellent quality, late, large, reliable as a header.
<b>Landreths' Large Late Mountain.</b>	Resists heat and cold, strong growing, late ripener, a mammoth header; a show sort.
<b>Surehead</b> . . . . .	A variation of the late Flat Dutch.
<b>Mammoth Bergen</b> . . . . .	The largest of the late ripeners.
<b>Buncombe</b> . . . . .	A favorite in the mountain districts of North Carolina
<b>Hollander</b> . . . . .	A late distinct sort, long stalked, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a fine keeper.
<b>Drumhead Savoy</b> . . . . .	Flat, large, leaves crumpled like a Savoy Spinach.
<b>Ulm Savoy</b> . . . . .	A flat headed German Curled Savoy.
<b>Green Curled Savoy</b> . . . . .	A conical headed, light green, curl-leaved sort, very choice.
<b>Green Glazed</b> . . . . .	A glossy pea green variety, tough leaf, resisting insects.
<b>Red Dutch</b> . . . . .	Used in pickling, head large and flat, color red to purple.

**CARDOON.**

<b>Puvis</b> . . . . .	The thick fleshy midribs cooked same as Asparagus.
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**CARROTS—SEVEN TABLE SORTS.**

<b>Extra Early Forcing</b> . . . . .	Earliest of any, edible roots size of a walnut, orange in color.
<b>Early Scarlet Horn Pointed</b> . . .	Early, length 5 inches, pointed; good market sort.
<b>Early Scarlet Horn Blunt</b> . . .	Early, length four to five inches, roots blunt; good market sort.
<b>Half Long Coreless, or Carentan</b>	Coreless or same texture throughout, color orange; an excellent sort.
<b>Chantenay Half Long Scarlet</b> .	Short thick stump-rooted, orange, very productive.
<b>Long Red Coreless</b> . . . . .	Red fleshed, tender, no core as in the case of most carrots.
<b>Ox Heart or Guerande</b> . . . . .	Diameter of a pint measure, oval or top shaped, color orange.

**CARROTS—FIVE FIELD SORTS.**

<b>Nantes Half Long</b> . . . . .	Broad shouldered, short rooted, color orange; a good sort, stouter than Danvers.
<b>Orange Danvers Half Long</b> . . .	Broad shouldered, longer than Nantes, cylindrical; popular sort.
<b>Long Orange</b> . . . . .	Pointed rooted, color orange, long and slim.
<b>Large White Belgian</b> . . . . .	Used for cattle; a very heavy producer.
<b>Large Yellow Belgian</b> . . . . .	Used for cattle; possibly richer than the white.

**CAULIFLOWER.**

<b>Early Snowball</b> . . . . .	The leading sort in the United States, leaves long, erect and narrow, early in maturity, good size, pure white. 40 cents per packet.
<b>True Early Erfurt</b> . . . . .	Similar to the Snowball. 40 cents per packet.
<b>Extra Early Paris</b> . . . . .	Very early, short stemmer. 10 cents per packet.
<b>Large Late Dutch</b> . . . . .	A late standard variety, heads large, compact and good. 10 cents per packet.
<b>Ordinary Early Erfurt</b> . . . . .	An early sort, inferior to the Snowball. 10 cents per packet.
<b>Imperial</b> . . . . .	Intermediate ripener, heads medium size, compact, pure white, showy. 20 cents per packet.

**CELERY.**

<b>Large White</b> . . . . .	A long stemmed sort, white, solid and crisp.
<b>Giant Pascal</b> . . . . .	Large in growth, a silver white streaked sort.
<b>Half Dwarf</b> . . . . .	A standard, always solid, fine flavor and vigorous.
<b>Hartwell's Perfection</b> . . . . .	A form of white solid.
<b>Dwarf White</b> . . . . .	Valuable for the private garden, stems short, solid and white.
<b>Golden Dwarf</b> . . . . .	Central stems assuming a golden tint, flavor fine and a good keeper.
<b>Golden Heart</b> . . . . .	Similar to Golden Dwarf, central stalks quite golden.
<b>Boston Market</b> . . . . .	A short white variety, producing many stalks from one root.
<b>Paris Golden</b> . . . . .	Yellow, self-blanching, bred to produce golden stalks, and consequently easily blanched.
<b>White Plume</b> . . . . .	Bred to produce white stalks and leaves, consequently self-blanching to a great extent, and early in market. Blanching, however, is necessary to remove the astringent flavor.
<b>Sandringham</b> . . . . .	A large white English variety, very reliable.
<b>Red or Pink</b> . . . . .	Strong growing sort with stems dashed with pink, a hardy sort.
<b>Celeriac, Turnip Rooted</b> . . . .	A variety forming a large solid root something like a turnip.
<b>Flavoring Celery</b> . . . . .	Seed used for flavoring only, <i>not</i> for sowing.

**CHERVIL.**

<b>Curled</b> . . . . .	The green tops used for soups and salads.
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**CHICORY.**

<b>Large Rooted</b> . . . . .	Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible.
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**COLLARDS.**

<b>Creole or Georgia</b> . . . . .	Headless variety of cabbage, the leaves used for boiling.
<b>Self-Blanching or White Leaved</b>	A collard the centre leaves of which become white as blanched celery; a Landreth specialty and most excellent in the South.
<b>Pink Heart</b> . . . . .	The centre leaves of this become pink and purple; a Landreth specialty.
<b>Landreth Marrow</b> . . . . .	Leaves broader and larger than Georgia Collards, otherwise similar; a Landreth specialty.

**CORN SALAD.**

<b>Broad Leaved</b> . . . . .	The leaves used as salad during Winter and Spring.
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**CRESS.**

<b>Curled Pepper Grass</b> . . . . .	The leaves used for flavoring salads.
<b>Broad Leaved</b> . . . . .	A form of salad much used in Germany.
<b>Water Cress</b> . . . . .	The leaves have a pungent flavor and are used as a garnish.

**CUCUMBER.**

<b>Landreths' First</b> . . . . .	The slimmest and longest fruited out-door sort, very showy; distinct from all others; a specialty.
<b>Landreths' Choice</b> . . . . .	Entirely distinct from any other sort, half the length of the First; very attractive sort; a specialty.
<b>Short Prolific Pickle</b> . . . . .	Vine very compact, picking 50 days from planting; very productive.
<b>Jersey Pickle</b> . . . . .	Productive standard sort for salting, as it holds its color better than most others.
<b>Early Cluster</b> . . . . .	Very productive, early, good form.
<b>Early White Spine</b> . . . . .	Good size, solid, holding its green color, fitting it for long shipments.
<b>Early Frame</b> . . . . .	Standard sort of good form and size.
<b>Medium Green (Nichols)</b> . . . . .	Of celebrity in the West; good form.
<b>Boston Pickling</b> . . . . .	Used for salting; of good form, color, and productive.
<b>Long Green (ordinary)</b> . . . . .	Of good size and form.
<b>Long Green Turkey</b> . . . . .	Fruit long, slim, very showy and of great superiority over the ordinary Long Green usually offered by other dealers.
<b>Gherkin or Burr</b> . . . . .	Used for pickling only; fruit oval, larger than a walnut, covered with spines.

**DANDELION.**

<b>Cabbaging</b> . . . . .	Strong growing variety, leaves used for salad.
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**EGG PLANT.**

<b>Landreths' Thornless Round Purple.</b>	This often reaches a weight of twelve pounds. It is nearly round, high-colored, and the vine is thornless.
<b>New York Improved</b> . . . . .	A well selected form of the old Large Round Purple.

**ENDIVE.**

<b>Green Curled</b> . . . . .	A desirable salad when thoroughly bleached, which removes the bitter flavor.
<b>Broad Leaved</b> . . . . .	More productive than the curled sorts.
<b>White Curled</b> . . . . .	More delicate than the Green Curled, but requires bleaching.
<b>Moss Curled</b> . . . . .	Color green, very curly; an excellent salad when bleached, which removes pungency.

**HERBS.**

<b>Anise</b> . . . . .	The leaves used as a garnish, the seeds in confectionery.
<b>Basil, Sweet</b> . . . . .	An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces.
<b>Borage</b> . . . . .	The foliage used in the manufacture of cordials.
<b>Caraway</b> . . . . .	Seeds used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauces.
<b>Coriander</b> . . . . .	Seeds used in the manufacture of liquids, and in kitchen preparations.
<b>Dill</b> . . . . .	Used in flavoring pickles and preserves.
<b>Fennel</b> . . . . .	Leaf stalks used for boiling.
<b>Lavender</b> . . . . .	Leaves used for seasoning.
<b>Marjoram, Sweet</b> . . . . .	Leaves used in flavoring.
<b>Rosemary</b> . . . . .	Leaves used for seasoning.
<b>Sage</b> . . . . .	Used in flavoring in kitchen preparations.
<b>Savory, Summer</b> . . . . .	Foliage used in flavoring meats and vegetables.
<b>Savory, Winter</b> . . . . .	A very hardy form of the Summer Savory. Should be better known.
<b>Thyme</b> . . . . .	Foliage used in seasoning and distillation.

**KALE.**

<b>Dwarf Curled Scotch</b> . . . . .	Height two feet, very curly, yellowish green.
<b>Tall Curled Scotch</b> . . . . .	Height three feet, very curly, yellowish green.
<b>Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled.</b>	A sort of exceeding beauty, height ten inches; the best of its class.
<b>Norfolk</b> . . . . .	A variety of Extra Curled Dwarf German, very curly, emerald green; a Landreth specialty.
<b>Landreths' Rosette</b> . . . . .	Densely foliated, very curly, color light green, height eight inches, very choice.
<b>Slow Seeder or Imperial</b> . . . . .	Light green in color, leaves curled on the edges, very slow to seed, hence its name.
<b>Philadelphia Dwarf German</b> . . . . .	The old standard sort, height six to eight inches, very hardy.
<b>Siberian</b> . . . . .	A variety of Philadelphia Kale or Greens.
<b>Dwarf Extra Curled</b> . . . . .	Lighter or more yellowish in color than the Philadelphia, more curly, not so hardy.
<b>Purple Dwarf German</b> . . . . .	Foliage red or purple, particularly red after frost, and very curly, height eight inches.
<b>New Orleans or Asparagus Kale.</b>	Enormous producer of flat dark green leaves; very productive.

**KOHL-RABI.**

<b>White Vienna</b> . . . . .	Bulb light green, leaves short, very early.
<b>Purple Vienna</b> . . . . .	Bulb purple, hardy, stands the sun.
<b>Large Green or White</b> . . . . .	Bulb green, larger and coarser than the Viennas.



**LEEK.**

Large London or Flag . . . . .	A hardy, vigorous grower.
Musselburgh . . . . .	A broad leaved sort, very showy.
Carentan . . . . .	Root large, broad leaved, superior.
Rouen . . . . .	Thick short stems, with fan-shaped leaves.

**LETTUCE—CURLED SORTS.**

Landreths' Earliest Cutting . . . . .	The earliest cutting variety in the market, does not head.
Black Seeded Simpson . . . . .	A cutting variety, rich yellow.
Early Curled Silesian . . . . .	No head, loose leaves, golden yellow.
White Seeded Curled Simpson . . . . .	A cutting sort, similar to Silesian.
Boston Curled . . . . .	A loose-leaved, very curly sort.
Golden Curled . . . . .	Golden leaved, curly, showy.
Bronze Curled . . . . .	Half cabbaging, leaves bronze-edged.
Grand Rapids . . . . .	A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Golden Curled.
Prize Head or Satisfaction . . . . .	A cutting variety of curly leaves.
American Gathering . . . . .	A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort, does not head.

**LETTUCE—HEADING SORTS.**

Landreths' Forcing . . . . .	Entirely distinct from any other, all head, compact, solid and round like a little hard cabbage, decidedly one of the best; a Landreth specialty; bronze on the edges.
Black Seeded Tennisball . . . . .	An early heading sort, of reputation.
Bloomsdale Reliable . . . . .	A good header, slow to shoot to seed, quick growth, a long stander of great worth and well named; a Landreth specialty.
Imperial . . . . .	A variety of white cabbage.
White Cabbage . . . . .	A broad-leaved early sort.
Bloomsdale Early Summer . . . . .	Yellow leaves, always heading, slow to shoot, a most superior sort; a most reliable family variety.
Salamander . . . . .	Long standing sort, good header.
Boston Market . . . . .	A good heading sort.
Royal Cabbage . . . . .	Heads large, very showy.
Largest of All . . . . .	Very large green cabbaging variety, magnificent heads, a show sort, very hardy.
White Seeded Tennisball . . . . .	A small round-heading sort.
Early Cabbage . . . . .	A broad-leaved vigorous heading sort.
Speckled Dutch Butterhead . . . . .	A long standing white heading variety.
Golden Queen . . . . .	A medium sized yellow header.
Slow Seeder . . . . .	A long standing white leaved heading sort.
Always Ready . . . . .	Very meritorious as remaining long in marketable condition.
Virginia Solid Header . . . . .	A fine compact and solid header and slow to shoot to seed, positively one of the best, stands the sun better than most others; a Landreth specialty.
New York Green . . . . .	A late large variety, dark green, thick leaves.
Curled India . . . . .	Crisp and tender, interior of heads bleached like celery.
Hanson . . . . .	A variety of curled India.
Bloomsdale Butter . . . . .	A hardy dark green leaved heading sort, late.
Brown Dutch . . . . .	A half-heading variety, with bronze leaves.
Landreths' Heat Resisting Cos . . . . .	Vigorous, erect, always heading, crisp, never wilting; should be better known and grown extensively.
Green Cos . . . . .	Stands the sun well, choice sort.
White Cos . . . . .	Habit of growth upright, requires tying up.

**WATERMELON.**

Extra Early . . . . .	Every one should have a few hills, as it is a first ripener.
Scaly Bark . . . . .	Very early, form oblong, color green dashed with white.
Light Green Rind Icing . . . . .	Very early, skin light green, surpassed by few melons, form nearly round, seeds white.
Dark Green Rind Icing . . . . .	Nearly round, skin almost black, flavor the best, seeds white; an early sort.
Landreths' Long Light Icing . . . . .	Good cropper, long, heavy, very desirable, color light green, flesh crystalline, sugary, seeds white; a Landreth specialty.
Peerless . . . . .	Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream.
Ice Cream . . . . .	Form oblong, skin light in color, flesh solid and red, seeds white.
Gem . . . . .	Kolb's early, heavy, nearly round, slightly ribbed, reliable shipper.
Jackson . . . . .	A long slim sort, striped alternately light and dark green.
Long Dixie . . . . .	A long thick sort, dark rind, flesh red and solid.
Dixie . . . . .	A large chunky early variety, introduced in 1889; good carrier, heavy.
Pride of Georgia . . . . .	Short, thick melon, strong rind, carries without injury.
Mountain Sweet . . . . .	Form long, flesh scarlet.

**WATERMELON.—Continued.**

<b>Florida Favorite</b> . . . . .	A large long sort, popular in the South.
<b>Seminole</b> . . . . .	Derived from Landreths' Long Light Icing, very sweet and melting.
<b>Gray Monarch</b> . . . . .	Derived from Landreths' Long Light Icing, flesh solid, deep red.
<b>Rattlesnake</b> . . . . .	A long melon, so named because of its markings; good shipper.
<b>Georgia</b> . . . . .	A long striped melon of excellent quality.
<b>Gypsy</b> . . . . .	A famous melon in the Southern States.
<b>Arkansas Traveler</b> . . . . .	A Landreth specialty; form long, almost black with lighter stripes, rind thin, flesh a brilliant scarlet, crystalline, melting, sugary, and unexcelled in every good quality; on this melon we stake our reputation. Good shipper.
<b>Landreths' Boss</b> . . . . .	Black skin, form long, heavy, flavor unexcelled, flesh solid, brilliant scarlet, crystalline, melting. The perfection of a melon; seed brown.
<b>Duke Jones</b> . . . . .	Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter-colored stripes; very prolific and of fine appearance.
<b>Cuban Queen</b> . . . . .	A mammoth nearly round melon.
<b>Excelsior</b> . . . . .	A large showy variety, similar to Cuban Queen.
<b>American Queen</b> . . . . .	Form and color somewhat similar to a Long Light Icing but more chunky and much heavier, exceedingly productive. A fine shipper, being tough in rind.
<b>Ironclad</b> . . . . .	A mammoth sort, with exceedingly tough rind.
<b>Indiana Sweetheart</b> . . . . .	Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper.
<b>Green and Gold</b> . . . . .	Rind green, inside golden.
<b>Orange</b> . . . . .	The rind of this variety separates from the flesh.
<b>Preserving Citron</b> . . . . .	Round, eight to ten inches in diameter, light and dark striped. Used for preserving only.

**CANTALOUPE FAMILY.**

<b>Extra Early</b> . . . . .	Largest of the very early sorts, well ribbed and well netted, half flat, flesh green.
<b>Extra Early Jenny Lind</b> . . . . .	Small, early, flat, green fleshed; excellent sort.
<b>Extra Early Cape May</b> . . . . .	Early, good size, roundish, deeply ribbed; quality excellent.
<b>Extra Early Atlantic City</b> . . . . .	Large Pineapple, heavily netted.
<b>Extra Early June</b> . . . . .	Large flat, deeply ribbed, green fleshed, similar to a Mammoth Jenny Lind.
<b>Extra Early Hackensack</b> . . . . .	Ten days earlier than Old Hackensack, not so large.
<b>Netted Gem</b> . . . . .	Early, quality good, very attractive.
<b>Golden Jenny</b> . . . . .	Small, golden between the ribs, green fleshed, with line of gold under the skin.
<b>Netted Nutmeg</b> . . . . .	Slightly oval in form, well netted, green fleshed.
<b>Acme</b> . . . . .	Pointed at both ends and strongly netted, very productive, green fleshed, a standard sort of first quality; known as Baltimore.
<b>Anne Arundel</b> . . . . .	Oval, ribs distinct, well netted, flesh green and sugary. Nothing can well exceed this in general good qualities, both in private and market gardens.
<b>Emerald Gem</b> . . . . .	Small, early, globular, deep emerald skin.
<b>Green Citron</b> . . . . .	Slightly oblong, well netted, flesh green.
<b>Large Acme</b> . . . . .	Larger than the Old Acme, flesh green.
<b>Pineapple</b> . . . . .	Form oblong, well netted, flesh green.
<b>Missouri</b> . . . . .	Form globular, very prominently ribbed and netted. A most excellent variety which should be better known; a Landreth specialty.
<b>California Citron</b> . . . . .	Large showy fruit, flesh deep orange, weighing up to 12 pounds; of celebrity in the Northwest.
<b>Hackensack or Turk's Cap</b> . . . . .	Large melon, flesh green, 20 melons will generally fill a barrel.
<b>Casaba, Persian</b> . . . . .	Sometimes as big as a small watermelon, flesh orange in color.
<b>Reedland Giant</b> . . . . .	A large, long melon, often reaching 25 pounds, flesh green, melting, sugary; very showy and very excellent.
<b>Montreal</b> . . . . .	Weight from 10 to 15 pounds, deeply ribbed, flesh green.
<b>Surprise</b> . . . . .	Rind smooth and cream colored, flesh salmon colored; large and early.
<b>Large Black Paris</b> . . . . .	Weight 10 to 15 pounds, rind black, ribs broad, prominent, warty, slightly netted, flesh white, an exceedingly showy sort; a Landreth specialty.
<b>Large White French</b> . . . . .	Weighing 10 to 12 pounds rind whitish green, ribs of great prominence, flesh salmon, an exhibition sort; a Landreth specialty.

**PERSIAN MELONS.**

(Of three years' acclimatization on Reedland Farm.)

<b>Landreths' No. 1</b> . . . . .	A good market sort, deeply ribbed, very productive, green fleshed, heavily webbed, early, half round. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
<b>Landreths' No. 2</b> . . . . .	Oval in form, green fleshed with gold centre, small cavity, heavy netting, early, well ribbed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

**PERSIAN MELONS.—Continued.**

Landreths' No. 3 . . . . .	Very early, half oval, large netting covering the fruit, distinctly ribbed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 4 . . . . .	Green fleshed, chunky form, early, very saleable in market. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 5 . . . . .	Heavy netting, form oblong, thick fleshed, desirable sort. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 6 . . . . .	Egg shaped, very early, green fleshed, salmon heart; so exceeding productive as to fill a barrel in one place. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 7 . . . . .	Globular, intermediate ripener, green flesh, golden cavity, heavy netting, strong rind. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 8 . . . . .	Large round sort, fully ribbed, early, green fleshed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 9 . . . . .	Productive, early, oval in form, green fleshed, well covered with netting, medium size. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 10 . . . . .	An oval fruit, larger than Acme, entirely covered with netting, vigorous vine. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 11 . . . . .	An early Nutmeg form, good table size, strong netting; a good market sort. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.
Landreths' No. 12 . . . . .	An excellent sort, very showy, completely covered with netting, golden between ribs, similar to a small Acme; a good seller. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

**ONION SEED—AMERICAN VARIETIES.**

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl . . . . .	Earliest of all onions, growing quick as a radish, large, flat, waxy, mild in flavor.
Bloomsdale Extra Early Red . . . . .	Broad, flat, deep red, very early.
Extra Early Flat Red . . . . .	Medium size, deep red, earlier and flatter than Wethersfield.
Bloomsdale Gold Seal . . . . .	An Extra Early Yellow sort, flat and thin, a good keeper; should be better known.
Bloomsdale Red Seal . . . . .	A thin flat variety, deep red, very early and valuable; keeps well and should be generally sown by all market gardeners.
Silverskin . . . . .	An early, flat sort, long cultivated at Philadelphia.
Bloomsdale Large Yellow Strasburg . . . . .	A reliable Yellow sort, not as pungent as Wethersfield.
Yellow Dutch . . . . .	An early flat Yellow variety.
Large Red Wethersfield . . . . .	There are many types of this; ours is the large early form.
True Yellow Globe Danvers . . . . .	Straw color, long keeping, oval in form, solid.
Bloomsdale Globe Danvers . . . . .	Oval in form, maturing in 84 days, very showy, solid, a good keeper, flat on bottom, pointed on top.
Southport Red Globe . . . . .	A heavy round Red Globe variety, good cropper, good shipper.
Southport Yellow Globe . . . . .	A favorite Yellow Globe variety, solid; an excellent keeper.
Southport White Globe . . . . .	A large solid, heavy, white, showy Globe sort.

**ONION SEED—IMPORTED VARIETIES.**

White Bermuda . . . . .	The true stock, light straw colored, waxy, exceedingly early, flat, mild in flavor as an apple.
Red Bermuda . . . . .	Light red color when ripe, exceedingly early, flat, very mild in flavor; the true stock.
Italian Queen . . . . .	Small, very early, white, flat.
Extra Early Barletta . . . . .	Exceedingly early, flat, a white wax.
Red Garganus . . . . .	A mammoth red-skinned globular sort. Same as Mammoth Pompeii.
Mammoth Silver King . . . . .	A mammoth white-skinned variety. Same as Giant White Garganus.
Giant Red Rocca . . . . .	A large red, solid, oval bulb of foreign origin.
White Rocca . . . . .	A white-skinned variety, bulbs round and oval.
Prize-Taker . . . . .	A mammoth Yellow sort, very showy.
Large White Flat Tripoli . . . . .	A silvery-white flat sort, quite mild.

**ONION SETS.**

Silver Skin . . . . .	Grown from the Philadelphia Silver Skin seed stock; thoroughly matured, consequently will keep without rotting.
Yellow . . . . .	Grown from the True Flat Strasburg seed; will keep a long time.
Red . . . . .	Grown from the Wethersfield seed.
Bermuda Red . . . . .	These are not entirely red, but red to straw-colored.
Bermuda White . . . . .	These are not entirely white, but pale straw-color.
Bloomsdale Pearl . . . . .	Opalic, white, waxy and flat. Must be planted in October or November. Remarkably early, large, showy, and in every way desirable as an early spring onion.
Bloomsdale Red Seal . . . . .	Flat and Red, large and early of maturity.
Bloomsdale Gold Seal . . . . .	Flat and Yellow; like the Red Seal, only yellow.
Potato Onions . . . . .	Red. Must be planted in October or November. Early to mature.

### MUSTARD.

White or Yellow . . . . .	Common small leaved, yellow seeded.
Black or Brown . . . . .	Common small leaved, brown seed.
Creole Curled . . . . .	Large curled leaves, very ornamental.
Bloomsdale Large Leaved . . . . .	When fully developed, leaves large as cabbage or tobacco leaves, leaves when small very tender and admirable as a salad; a Landreth specialty.
Giant Southern Curled . . . . .	Similar to the Cr�ole, curly and ornamental.

### NASTURTIUM.

Tall Yellow . . . . .	The vegetable sort, the seed balls of which are used for pickling.
Ornamental Sorts . . . . .	Tall and dwarf, in various colors as desired.

### OKRA.

Dwarf . . . . .	Height 2½ to 3 feet.
Tall . . . . .	Height 5 feet, pods angular.
New South . . . . .	Height 3 to 4 feet, pods very slim, green, smooth.
Landreth's Long Green Pod . . . . .	Height 2 feet, pods 6 to 10 inches long, very slim and intensely green; very productive and without comparison the best of all Okras.
Velvet Pod . . . . .	Height 3 feet, pod slim and velvety.

### PARSLEY.

Plain or Single . . . . .	Small green leaves, used as a garnish, not curled, but flat leaved.
Fine Curled or Double . . . . .	Improvement on the single in producing curled leaves.
Champion Curled . . . . .	A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable.
Moss Curled . . . . .	So much curled as to resemble a bed of moss.
Fern Leaved . . . . .	Exquisitely curled and twisted in the leaf.
Emerald Gem . . . . .	Deep green in color, double curled, short jointed and tufted.

### PARSNIP.

Bloomsdale . . . . .	Best bred and handsomest to be found, a broad shouldered half-long heavy.
Sugar or Cup . . . . .	An old variety with hollow crown.
Turnip Rooted . . . . .	A parsnip having a root flat like a turnip, valuable in hard, stony or clayey soils.

### PEAS.

Landreths' Extra Early . . . . .	The earliest pea in cultivation and the best flavored, maturing in about 48 to 50 days from germination, dependent upon climatic conditions.
Alaska . . . . .	An extra early pea maturing for table in 50 to 52 days, seeds green.
Landreth Evergreen Pod . . . . .	An Extra Early, vine 15 inches, very productive, pods very dark green and long retaining their fine color; valuable as a shipper. This is a new pea which every purchaser of these seeds should have.
American Wonder . . . . .	Height 6 to 8 inches, an excellent first Early, can be planted in close rows.
Morning Star Extra Early . . . . .	A round white Extra Early.
Tom Thumb . . . . .	Height 6 inches, very productive.
Blue Peter . . . . .	A blue-seeded Tom Thumb.
Improved Daniel O'Rourke . . . . .	A white-seeded Early sort when well selected.
Philadelphia Extra Early . . . . .	An Extra Early sort.
First and Best . . . . .	A variation of the Philadelphia Extra Early.
First of All . . . . .	A round white-seeded Extra Early.
Canada Extra Early . . . . .	An early pea of somewhat variable quality.
Early Daniel O'Rourke . . . . .	Not equal to the Improved Daniel O'Rourke.
Early Kent . . . . .	A late second Early, white-seeded sort.
Early Frame . . . . .	A late second Early sort, maturing in about 58 days.
McLean's Little Gem . . . . .	Maturing in about 54 days.
Premium Gems . . . . .	A strong growing form of Little Gem.
Blue Beauty . . . . .	Maturing in about 60 days, blue seed.
Everbearing . . . . .	Green wrinkled sort, maturing in about 56 days.
McLean's Advancer . . . . .	Maturing in about 56 days, 18 inches, green seed.
Horsford Market Garden . . . . .	Prolific and continuous producer, strong vine.
Bloomsdale . . . . .	Maturing for table in 60 days from germination; a steady picker over a period of two weeks; an exceedingly desirable sort; 9 to 10 peas in a pod, and of a flavor equal to Landreths' Extra Early, which is high praise; no garden or truck patch should be without it.
Abundance . . . . .	A productive wrinkled variety, maturing in 58 days.
Pride of Market . . . . .	Large, podded, showy sort, short vine.
Stratagem . . . . .	Fine mammoth pod variety.
Telephone . . . . .	Pods very showy, vine strong.
Telegraph . . . . .	Excellent sort, producing pods large as Telephone and of a more reliable character: less liable to run out.



**PEAS.—Continued.**

French Canner . . . . .	Sixty-two days from germination, pods long and slim, exceedingly productive.
Landreths' Phonograph . . . . .	Landreths' new sort, very productive in mammoth pods, quality most excellent, very sugary, a choice sort, maturing in 60 days; the Phonograph is destined to take a place in advance of the Telephone.
Yorkshire Hero . . . . .	Showy, large seeded wrinkled sort, maturing in 60 days.
Dwarf Blue Imperial . . . . .	Ripens 65 days after germination, good sort.
Champion of England . . . . .	Wrinkled, sugary, 70 days.
Forty Fold . . . . .	Maturing 70 days, excellent sort.
Irish Large White Marrow . . . . .	A heavy producer, maturing in 80 days, later than Black Marrow.
Peruvian or Black-eyed Marrow . . . . .	Strong growing sort.

**FRENCH EDIBLE PODS.**

Dwarf Purple Blossom . . . . .	Matures edible pods in seventy days, blossoms purple, seeds gray.
Tall Purple Blossom . . . . .	Edible pods mature in eighty days, gray seeds, purple blossoms.
Dwarf White Blossom . . . . .	Pods edible in seventy days, seeds and blossoms white.
Tall White Blossom . . . . .	In eighty days edible, seeds and blossoms white.
Melting Sugar . . . . .	Pods very large, broad, flat, twisted; edible like a string bean.

**PEPPER.**

Tomato or Squash . . . . .	Fruit red and flat, shaped like a tomato or squash.
Golden Bell . . . . .	Smaller than Sweet Spanish, golden in color; sometimes called Golden Dawn.
Large Sweet Spanish . . . . .	The leading large red variety, used for pickles and all purposes.
Bullnose . . . . .	Red, larger than the Sweet Spanish, otherwise similar.
Cayenne . . . . .	Red fruit three inches in length, very hot, fruit hanging.
Very Small Cayenne . . . . .	Fruit erect, smaller than the older Cayenne.
Ruby King . . . . .	Monstrous fruited, color red.
Red Cherry . . . . .	Ornamental, round, used for pickles.
Small Chili Red . . . . .	Fruit ovoid, red, small, very hot.
Celestial . . . . .	Fruit short, conical, green, lemon, golden, scarlet.

**POTATOES.**

Early Ohio . . . . .	Earliest of the lot, very desirable for a market gardener.
Early Rose . . . . .	The original old pure and reliable stock, hard to get true.
Maine Rose . . . . .	The Maine form of Early Rose, and of the productive original character.
Houlton Early Rose . . . . .	One of the best of the Extra Early forms.
Extra Early Vermont . . . . .	A variation of Extra Early Rose; claimed to be earlier.
Bliss' Triumph . . . . .	Very chunky, red to rose colored; very early, fine and desirable.
Beauty of Hebron . . . . .	Early, resembles Early Rose; a very desirable sort.
Clark's No. 1 . . . . .	Early, resembling the Rose, but considered more prolific.
Freeman . . . . .	Very early, very productive, oval in form, russet in color.
Landreths' Farmer's Alliance . . . . .	New, exceedingly prolific, of rare size; a most desirable sort, of high reputation, shape and flavor.
Landreths' Garfield . . . . .	Very white fleshed, later than Vermont, but larger and more productive; form flattened, white, pure grained, mealy.
Queen of the Valley . . . . .	Medium early, pink, heavy yielder of good quality.
Rural New Yorker . . . . .	Medium early, heavy yielder.
White Star . . . . .	Long white skinned, resembling Burbanks' very closely.
Peerless . . . . .	Late, white, an old sort, heavy cropper
White Elephant . . . . .	Late, best in light sand, heavy yielder.
Landreths' State of Maine . . . . .	Flesh white, mealy when cooked, flavor nutty, tuber large cylindrical, medium early, vine erect and productive; altogether a fine sort.
Green Mountain . . . . .	Good sort, so productive as to have produced 100 bushels from one planted. It resists drought, is free from disease, and is an excellent keeper.

**PUMPKIN.**

Yellow Cashaw . . . . .	Yellow crooked neck, sixty to eighty pounds; best for pies.
Yellow Cheese . . . . .	Flat like a cheese box, weight forty to fifty pounds; very superior for family use.
Red Field . . . . .	Large, chunky, color yellowish red; a cattle feeding sort.
Yellow Monster . . . . .	A Yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions.

**RHUBARB.**

- Pie Plant** . . . . . The green stalks of the leaves are used for making pies.  
**Rhubarb Plants** . . . . . The roots are set out in rows four feet by two feet either in Autumn or Spring.

**SALSIFY.**

- Long French** . . . . . Long slim straight white root.  
**Sandwich Island** . . . . . A thicker, shorter root than the French.  
**Scorzonera or Black** . . . . . Similar to French in form of root, but black skinned, flesh white.

**RADISH.**

- Landreths' Earliest** . . . . . The earliest sort, edible in seventeen days from germination, color ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass.  
**Earliest White Short Leaved** . . . . . Eighteen days to maturity, leaves very small; fine for forcing.  
**Erfurt Earliest Scarlet** . . . . . About twenty days to maturity; Scarlet Turnip.  
**Forcing White Tipped** . . . . . An early type of White Tipped, used for forcing under glass.  
**Prussian Scarlet Globe** . . . . . About 19 days to maturity, carmine colored, very choice.  
**White Tipped Scarlet** . . . . . Early, bulbs scarlet, with white bottom.  
**Early Deep Scarlet** . . . . . About 22 days to maturity, a scarlet half-round form.  
**Early Red Turnip** . . . . . About 22 days to maturity, a red turnip form.  
**French Breakfast** . . . . . Olive-shaped, with white bottom, about 22 days to maturity.  
**Deep Scarlet Olive** . . . . . Scarlet all over, olive in form.  
**White Olive Shaped** . . . . . White all over, olive in form.  
**French Cafe** . . . . . Edible in 24 days, length 2 inches, brilliant scarlet.  
**Wonderful Half Long** . . . . . About 25 days to maturity, surprisingly brilliant in color.  
**Landreths' White Lady Finger** . . . . . Twenty-four days to maturity, quick growing, a long slim White; a great favorite, the only good long early White.  
**Early White Turnip** . . . . . To maturity about 25 days.  
**Philadelphia White Box** . . . . . A white turnip-shaped, used for forcing, very solid long standing.  
**Early Long White Vienna** . . . . . Half long, white all over and very crisp.  
**Half Long Deep Scarlet** . . . . . Matures in 24 days, is red and grows from 3 to 4 inches.  
**Market Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet** . . . . . Improvement on the old Long Scarlet, being broader at top and not so long.  
**Woods' Early Frame** . . . . . A Long Red sort.  
**Bloomsdale Strap Leaved** . . . . . A Long Scarlet, an improvement on English Long Scarlet, heavier, shorter, smoother, more brilliant.  
**Long Scarlet Short Top** . . . . . The well-known Long Red English market variety.  
**Chartier or Long Rose** . . . . . Long root, scarlet upper half, white lower half, continues crisp.  
**Summer White** . . . . . Top-shaped, long standing.  
**Golden Globe** . . . . . The best Summer sort, slow to become pithy.  
**Celestial** . . . . . Pure white, half long, stump rooted, edible when very small and continuing edible till very large, always in condition, crisp and palatable; a long standing sort.  
**Round White Stuttgart** . . . . . A large grower, top-shaped and long keeper, all white, smooth.  
**Long White Strasburg** . . . . . Early, fine quality, long standing.

**WINTER RADISH.**

- Scarlet China Winter** . . . . . Half long stump, upper half scarlet, lower half pink, flesh white, quick in growth.  
**Russian Large White Winter** . . . . . Long standing, thick rooted, white and solid.  
**California White Winter** . . . . . A large winter sort, white root, fine keeper, chunky.  
**Long White Spanish** . . . . . A long winter sort, very solid and crisp, long keeping.  
**Long Black Spanish** . . . . . A winter sort, black skin, white flesh, crisp, very hot.  
**Round Black Spanish** . . . . . About 45 days to maturity, round, skin black, flesh white; a fine keeper.

**SPINACH.**

- Bloomsdale** . . . . . The standard, a fine shipper, curled, twisted, bloated, productive in leaf; the best Autumn sort, so superior that no other is comparable with it.  
**Ever Ready** . . . . . Continuing in cutting condition three weeks longer than any other sort, foliage very thick and nearly black.  
**Round Savoy Leaved** . . . . . Inferior to Bloomsdale, being less curly.  
**Long Standing Round Seeded** . . . . . Leaves thick and dark, slow to shoot to seed.  
**Long Standing Prickly Seeded** . . . . . Same habit as the Round Seeded, seed prickly.  
**Common Round Dutch** . . . . . Imported by us, good as can be had of its kind.  
**Large Leaved Flanders** . . . . . Leaves thin, spear-shaped, erect.  
**Prickly Seeded** . . . . . A fine curled sort.  
**Viroflay** . . . . . Mammoth leaves of fair quality.  
**Victoria** . . . . . A long standing sort, dark leaved.

**SQUASH.**

Extra Early Bush . . . . .	The Cymbling, maturing 40 days from germination, flat, yellowish when half grown.
Early White Bush or Patty Pan . . . . .	The Cymbling, maturing 50 days from germination, flat; always white, young or old.
Golden Summer Crook Neck . . . . .	Maturing 40 days from germination, hooked form, yellow, warty, a bush.
Landreths' White Turban . . . . .	Maturing 60 days from germination, a long keeper.
Mammoth Chili . . . . .	Sometimes reaching 150 pounds; really a pumpkin.
Winter Crook Neck . . . . .	Shape of a Cashaw pumpkin, but less than half size.
Boston Marrow, Small Fruited . . . . .	Best for table use; orange in color.
Boston Marrow, Large Fruited . . . . .	Best for factory use; thick flesh and lots of it.
Hubbard . . . . .	Black-green; a better keeper than the Yellow Marrow.
Marblehead . . . . .	Quite similar to the Hubbard.

**TOMATO.**

Extra Early Richmond . . . . .	The earliest, a ninety-day sort, red, fair size but not smooth, very productive, curled foliage; good shipper, resisting injury.
Early Jersey . . . . .	100-day sort, fruit red, good size, fairly smooth, foliage small and curled; grand shipper.
Extra Early or Cluster . . . . .	Fruit rather rough, but very early; 100 days.
Early Bermuda . . . . .	Red, 100 days, tough rind, good shipper.
Atlantic Prize . . . . .	Red, rather rough, but early.
Dwarf Champion . . . . .	Vine erect, almost self-supporting; very early purple sort.
T T T or Ten Ton . . . . .	Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, exceedingly productive. Matures in about 120 days from germination; good market sort.
Acme . . . . .	Purple, slightly oval, smooth, good producer, very popular.
Baltimore Prize . . . . .	Solid, smooth, good ripener, purple.
Essex Hybrid . . . . .	Similar to Acme, purple.
Favorite . . . . .	Prolific, few seeds, red, solid, good shipper.
Golden Queen . . . . .	A bright yellow, form of Trophy.
Perfection . . . . .	Similar to the Paragon, red, solid, smooth.
Beauty . . . . .	Solid, meaty, smooth, purple, fruit borne in bunches.
Paragon . . . . .	Smooth as an apple, red, solid; very fine.
Brandywine . . . . .	Fruit red and slightly flattened, large, productive.
Ignotum . . . . .	Large and showy.
Stone . . . . .	Extraordinarily thick, red, solid fruit, borne in bunches; strong vine.
Buckeye . . . . .	Purple, large, solid, showy; strong vine.
Fiji . . . . .	Purple, flesh solid; sometimes called Beefsteak Tomato.
Chemin or Apple . . . . .	Fruit thick, not solid, tough rind, good shipper.
Golden Trophy . . . . .	Large and smooth, of good flavor, yellow.
Peach . . . . .	Much resembling a peach in shape and color; valuable as a preserve.
Pear-shaped Yellow . . . . .	Very productive; valuable for pickles or preserving whole.
Pear-shaped Red . . . . .	Very productive; used for pickles.
Grape or Currant . . . . .	Fruit borne in clusters like currants.

**LANDRETHS' CROSS-BREDS.**

Scarlet Cross . . . . .	Ninety-day sort, deep oval, smooth, very productive; don't sunburn.
Purple Cross . . . . .	Ninety-five-day sort, one inch thicker than Beauty; choice.
Mixed Cross . . . . .	Purple and red, 100 days, large egg-shaped.
Red Olive Cross . . . . .	Goose-egg, 105 days from germination, fine.
Purple Olive Cross . . . . .	Thick fruit, very solid, productive, 105 days.
Three Celled Cross . . . . .	Goose-egg, solid, heavy, only three cells, perfect ripener.
Two Celled Cross . . . . .	Big as goose-egg, with only two cells; very novel.

**TURNIP.**

Early Flat Dutch . . . . .	Strap-leaved, bulb white all over, flat and early.
Early Flat Red . . . . .	Sometimes called Purple Top; strap-leaved, red crown, white bottom, flat and early.
Large Early Red-Top Globe . . . . .	Red crown, white bottom, round in shape, early.
Early White Egg . . . . .	Small, white all over, oval in form and early.
Early Snowball . . . . .	Round, white all over, second size and early.
Jersey Lily . . . . .	Globular, all white, early, second size.
Landreths' Southern Snow-White Globe . . . . .	Large, all white, flat to round.
Pomeranean White Globe . . . . .	All white, large, round, leafy.
White Globe . . . . .	Similar to Pomeranean, but later and rounder.
Cow-Horn . . . . .	Long and curved like a cow's horn, green on crown, body white.

**TURNIP.—Continued.**

<b>Yellow Aberdeen</b> . . . . .	Sometimes called Scotch Yellow; oval in form, good keeper, rich yellow flesh.
<b>Golden Ball</b> . . . . .	A small yellow turnip, early and sweet.
<b>Yellow Stone</b> . . . . .	Round and yellow, green crowned; a choice sort.
<b>Amber Globe, Red Crowned</b> . .	Named and introduced by us, differing from the green only in color of crowns.
<b>Amber Globe Green Crowned</b> .	Named and introduced by us, flesh golden yellow, valuable for table and cattle.
<b>Large Norfolk</b> . . . . .	A large green crowned, white fleshed sort, used for cattle.
<b>White Stone</b> . . . . .	A large white solid cattle turnip.
<b>Seven Top</b> . . . . .	A hardy, producing a large quantity of leaves used for greens.
<b>Dixie Land</b> . . . . .	Very hardy, planted for greens, similar to Seven Top, but making a fair bulb.
<b>Southern Prize</b> . . . . .	Used for greens and salad.
<b>Bloomsdale Swede</b> . . . . .	A round Ruta Baga without neck, flesh golden, crown purple; earliest and decidedly the best of the Swedes.
<b>Landreth's Improved Swede</b> . .	A hardy oval, yellow fleshed, purple crowned sort, solid and vigorous.
<b>Champion Swede</b> . . . . .	The best English Swede, not so early as Bloomsdale, nor so round.
<b>White Fleshed Swede</b> . . . . .	A good keeper, very solid, crown purple, flesh white.

# A Visit to Bloomsdale.

(From *The Florists' Exchange*, July 13, 1895.)

This, the well-known seed farm of D. Landreth & Sons, situate on the banks of the Delaware River, is twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and two and a half miles above Bristol, Pa. This farm, now celebrated for fifty years as a seed growing establishment, was previously a farm enjoying wide reputation as one of the largest and best located of any on the upper Delaware. It was in 1685, ten years after the first settlement in its vicinity, that James Claypole and Robert Turner, commissioners of William Penn, the then proprietary governor, granted a patent for the land to Andrew Robinson, the whole tract and all adjoining being then in primeval forest, and the native Indians living on the banks of the river called it Lenape Wihittuck. In 1752, Bloomsdale was for a time occupied by Alexander Gradon, whose son was in 1776 a captain in Colonel Shea's regiment of the Revolutionary army, and an author of a book of memoirs of that period. After a number of transfers it came, in 1797, into the possession of Lewis Leopold Notnagle, whose father was physician to Prince Uxor, of Jena, Germany. Notnagle was the first to introduce the Lombardy poplar into America. In 1807 he erected an enormous stone barn, which is still standing, and is the largest in the county—now used as a seed storage warehouse. It is a tradition that at the raising of it all the county was in attendance, the festivities continuing for three days. In 1815, Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, the philanthropist, became the administrator of the Notnagle estate.

Here in colonial days was the celebrated Bloomsdale ferry, the principal crossing between Philadelphia and Trenton. It was at one time during the Revolution held as a strategic point by the British forces. On the twenty-sixth of December, 1776, at this ferry 3000 Continental soldiers under the command of Generals Putnam and Cadwalader crossed over to Jersey as a support to Washington at Trenton, and many relics of these old historical days are to be seen around this locality yet. It was also at this ferry that Aaron Burr crossed the second night after he had slain Hamilton. Later on, a frequent visitor to Bloomsdale was Joseph Bonaparte, who, after his purchase of land a few miles up the river on the Jersey shore, became infatuated with Bloomsdale; it presented to him more desirable features than the Bordentown estate; the ex-king, however, was without money, his offering for Bloomsdale being an exchange of wild forest lands in the Adirondack forest regions.

Just a few miles above Bloomsdale is Penn's Manor and Pennsbury farm, once the country home of the founder of the State.



On Bloomsdale farm are three family mansions situated about four hundred yards apart, and connected by finely planted lawns. One of these is the original mansion, the other two being modern structures. The central part of the old mansion house was erected in 1752, but has been added to and remodeled till now it presents the appearance of a dignified old-style English country house, surrounded by noble trees, and with a broad sweep of grass sloping down to the river edge, 1000 feet distant.

The Bloomsdale lawn comprises over twenty acres planted with specimens of the best types of conifers, some of the most noticeable being *Abies Douglasii* and *A. excelsa*; *Picea Cephalonica*, *Nordmanniana*, *pinsapo*, *nobilis*, *grandis* and *lasiocarpa*; *Taxus adpressa* and *T. baccata*. Many of these trees are sixty to seventy feet in height, and many were brought from Europe early in the present century. Very noticeable is a fine holly tree given to the late David Landreth by George Washington Custis, and which was raised at Mount Vernon. There are also some grand specimens of the copper beech, and magnificent oaks. The rhododendrons and kalmias are also very good, some clumps being fully twelve to fifteen feet high.

The farm has a river frontage of one and a half miles, the river being three-fourths of a mile wide and twenty feet deep of tide water, with a rise and fall of seven feet. The transportation facilities are certainly excellent, as besides the river on one side, the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through the centre of the farm, while there is the Pennsylvania Canal at the back. As the farm comprises some 600 acres, the importance of these various means of transportation can be readily imagined.

The operations on this farm are of the most intense order, and as regards implements all that are used are made on the farm, there being well fitted-up wheelwright and blacksmith shops suitable to turn out and repair everything needed in this line.

The operations consist in the production of vegetables to their finest development of edible condition, that they may be still further grown on to produce seed. The first half of this work is done by the same methods as are pursued by a market gardener, while the second half is over a season of growth beyond that which a market gardener carries his crops, for seed is produced only after the full vegetable growth, as recognized by the consumer of vegetables, has been absorbed, or drawn upon by the plant for its subsistence during this production of seed; consequently risk of injury by insects, fungus, drought, rain, hail and other accidents over a long drawn out season is vastly increased.

At the time of my visit all crops were looking most flourishing, but if no rain comes in the next two weeks the crops will of course be diminished. As regards insects, too, there are troubles; thus with parsnips it is impossible to grow these for seed more than four years in succession on the same farm, as they are attacked by a bug; so this crop goes to the Virginia farm for four years, then to Jersey and then back to Bloomsdale.

The crops now growing consist of cabbages, there being about sixty acres now in seed, and with excellent prospects for a good crop. Last season was very dry at the time of planting, and it is easy to distinguish between those planted early and late, as a large percentage of the late planted ones do not seed. At the time of the visit there were enough cabbage plants in the seed beds to plant 150 acres; they were awaiting a good rain.

Turnips and beets are also largely represented, and look well, the long blood turnip being in specially fine condition.

Onions for sets form quite an industry by themselves, and the crop has never been better than this season. There are about thirty acres of these. The Bloomsdale pearl onion shows up remarkably well and very true. The Bermuda red is also very good, and was just beginning to die down. The Extra Early Red is an excellent crop, somewhat taller than the two above named, and ripens later.

Tomatoes also form a prominent crop, there being over seventy acres, but owing to the dry weather are not so far advanced as last year. Some of the hybrids produced last year are doing well, and look very promising.

Peas, spinach and kale also form very important crops. The latter is now almost ready to harvest; this is done before the crop is perfectly ripe, the

final ripening being done by being laid upon scaffoldings in the seed barns. Parsnips are looking remarkably well this season, a large batch of the Bloomsdale being very well grown, and pure. Then there are also crops of pumpkins, peppers, eggplant, tobacco, and especially noticeable is fifty acres of radish shooting to seed, and promising 1000 pounds to the acre.

On the Jersey shore, on the other side of the river, and as an auxiliary to Bloomsdale, is Reedland farm of 140 acres. On this farm are grown seed crops of cabbage, turnip, beet, watermelon, canteloupe melon, tomato, eggplant, okra and onion sets, the two farms being managed as one.

The experimental or trial grounds, which occupy so prominent a position with some seed firms, are here well worthy of a visit, as they are most extensive, admirably laid out, and exceedingly well kept. Thousands of samples, each with its distinct serial number, are seen. Of each sample there are two rows in small things; these rows are about five feet long, and each lot of vegetables is an object lesson in itself; for instance, in a batch of curled lettuce out of ten samples, each from a different source, and each with a distinct name, there was scarcely any difference—not sufficient in any way to warrant a distinct name being given. The trials of peas covered full one-half an acre, and were all sown in parallel rows, each of thirty feet in length, and classified in batches of early, medium and late. The sugar peas were very interesting, one new variety having a pod fully four inches long. This experimental garden must be a rare opportunity for a young seedsman, or an experienced one, either, and may be compared with a chemist's laboratory.

The farm buildings, with the one previously noted exception, have all been erected for the purposes for which they are used, and in the summer receive the unthreshed seed crops to be completely dried before threshing, which makes a round of successive operations during July, August and September. In the winter they are used as seed warehouses, affording on their ample floors an enormous aggregate of storage surface. Another very important point is the buildings are entirely separated, thus admitting of a wide separation and isolation of seed stocks in storage.

Bloomsdale is also a commercial establishment, as it also receives all the seed stocks grown on contract or acquired by purchase. Nine-tenths of all crops are packed here for their final destination, the packing operations at the Philadelphia warehouse being very insignificant in comparison with the work done at the farm, where it is contemplated to greatly extend the packing and shipping facilities by the erection of new structures.

An interesting feature is that nearly all the prominent operatives employed are living on the farm, there being some forty large tenant houses, and many of these families have lived upon the farm for thirty years and some nearly forty years.

### ....Gardeners' Complaints....

It often happens that merchants selling seeds are complained to by market gardeners that this seed or that seed has not sprouted, and, as a rule, the merchant sits down and writes us to the same effect without stopping or attempting to investigate, or await further results. A few days ago we received just such a letter from a merchant in Virginia, and three days later received from him the following:

"I regret exceedingly that I was misled by truckers in regard to the germination of your Royal Cabbage Lettuce Seeds, and I now find that they were impatient, unreasonable, and their reports entirely untrue, as I sowed your seeds in a box on the 2d of this month and I find them up well this morning, and, besides, one of the men who had this seed told me, not ten minutes ago, that his was up too thick, and that others in his section told him yesterday that it was now coming up nicely; and I now write to apologize to your firm, as I feel very sorry for what I said two or three days ago, believing, as I then did, from the reports of so many, that the seeds were worthless."

And yet this merchant said he would never purchase another Lettuce Seed from Landreth. He certainly makes honorable reparation; many do not do that.

# MONTHLY OPERATIONS.

## Time-Saving Notes.

### JANUARY.

**NORTHERN.** January is unfavorable to out-door labor; in the garden, especially, but little can be done. Rods for Beans and Peas may be made ready, Manure collected, Compost Heaps formed, and, by the way compost is beyond all comparison the best shape in which to apply fertilizers to most vegetable crops. Fruit Trees pruned; Hedges clipped—those formed of evergreens not till after frost has disappeared. Asparagus-beds top dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. Hotbeds for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for Landreth's Seeds should be sent in early, otherwise new varieties may be sold out.

**SOUTHERN.** Our calendar simply aims to remind the reader of what may be done if the surrounding circumstances be favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds which it is indicated may be sown during the present month at Charleston, S. C., and further South, it may be folly to commit to the earth by reason of the cold, which must necessarily defer such work until a change of temperature; or if it be done during the cessation of extreme cold, the return of Winter weather, or an unseasonable frost, may in a single night destroy the labor of many days. The enterprising man is not, however, to be deterred by fears, and if his judgment leads him to take the risk of chances he may act upon some of the following suggestions, if he resides south of the latitude of Charleston.

Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. Asparagus-beds dress with compost and salt. This latter, though an active stimulant, may be safely given in heavy dressings to Asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. Horse-radish cuttings put out. Peas sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try again. Read descriptions of approved varieties; try the Bloomsdale, Landreth's Earliest Cabbage, All the Year 'Round, and Select Early Jersey Wakefield may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the Bloomsdale Early Market, *a wonderful fine sort for early Summer use*; the Reedland Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch Cabbage may now be sown to come in still later; also the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage, a variety *which stands the sun*, and which we can highly commend as possessing every good quality—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession; Cauliflower, planted in the Autumn, will begin to head, and may need slight protection at this season; Turnips for early crops sow. Also Beets sow, also Carrots, Spinach, Parsley; all of which to be repeated next month; Onions hoe, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; Lettuce Plants from Fall sowings, transplant; Celery earth up as required; Endive, which should now be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; plant Garlic, Shallots, and Onion Sets; set out Bullock Blood Sets; Spinach, and Rosette Kale should be sown. Sow seed of T. T. Tomato. Do not delay sending in your order—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

### FEBRUARY.

**NORTHERN.** Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands this Catalogue is likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a Hotbed, for forwarding tender vegetables. Toward the close of this month seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg-Plant, and Pepper may be planted in Hotbed; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or, as it is not infrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need also increased water.

We can only speak in general terms of the work which may be advantageously done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, the thoughtful man provides them in due season; overhauls his stock of Seeds, and makes out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

The only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

**SOUTHERN.** The time for active labor is at hand; Peas plant; for the earliest choose Landreth's Extra Early, which is unquestionably the greatest bearer among the first early sorts, and is of fine flavor. Among the best Peas following in succession are the Bloomsdale and Phonograph. Beans, Pink Eye Wax, plant. Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed and Pink Heart Collards sow. Remember, *highly enriched and well tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the Cabbage tribe*, which embraces the Turnip and Ruta-Baga. The Cabbage Plants from previous sowings transplant, and the Lettuce Plants; also, sow seed of the Golden Curled. Sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, and Beets; Asparagus-beds re-dress. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse pickle, of which heavy dressings may be safely given. Squashes and Melons plant. Don't be deterred from fear of loss by change of temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. Extra Early Adams and Minnesota Sugar Corn plant for the first crop, follow up with Crosby Sugar, Landreth Sugar, Early Mammoth and Evergreen, for succession. Plant Potatoes, Garfield and State of Maine are among the best. Set out Onion Sets; drill Onion, Double Selected Danvers. Sow Tomatoes, Bermuda and Money Maker.

Mail your orders for seeds to Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

### MARCH.

**NORTHERN.** Asparagus sow; plant roots of the Colossal. Beets, Eclipse, Landreth's Forcing, Philadelphia Turnip and Early Blood Turnip, sow. Cabbage sow in a sheltered place, if not already in hotbed. Test Landreth's Earliest, Very Early Wakefield, Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head, Early Market, Reedland Early Drumhead. Carrots, Extra Early Forcing, sow. Cauliflower—attend to those, under glass. Celery sow. Cress sow. Compost prepare. Dung prepare for later hotbeds. Horse-radish plant. Hotbeds make; also

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force. Lettuce sow, transplant. Mushroom-beds attend to. Mustard sow. Onions put out as sets—those known as Philadelphia Buttons much the best. Parsnips sow—Bloomsdale is the best. Peas, Landreths' Extra Early, Bloomsdale and Phonograph sow. Potatoes, Early, plant. The Garfield is admirable in every respect. Radish, Market Gardeners', Summer White, sow. The Wonderful Half Long, an improvement on the old Long Scarlet, we recommend. Rhubarb sow; plant roots. Sage sow; plant. Tomato sow in hotbed. Early Jersey ripens first. T. T. Tomato is best for succession. Turnip, Early Flat Red Top, Early Dutch, and Early Red Top Globe sow; but generally, be it observed, so far north as Philadelphia, these directions will apply better to April than to March.

**SOUTHERN.** Southward of Washington, Peas continue to plant. Set out *ence*, and Pink Eye Wax, plant. Cabbage Plants from Winter beds transplant, especially Landreths' Earliest; also Jersey Wakefield. Remember, to have fine head Cabbage and Lettuce, deep cultured and highly manured soil is required. Onions sow, our Extra Early Red. It is remarkably early. Leeks sow. Turnips sow a few; they may succeed. Potatoes plant. Carrots and Parsnips sow, if enough were not sown last month. Mustard, Bloomsdale, and Landreths' Earliest Cutting Lettuce, for small salad, sow at least once a fortnight. Parsley sow. Tomatoes sow in warm situation; those from the hotbed may be set out. Peppers sow close of this month. Watermelons, Landreths' Boss and Arkansas Traveler, sow; also Extra Early Cantaloupe, Acme, and Reedland Giant Muskmelon. Cucumbers, First and Choice, sow. Okra, Landreths' Long Green Pod, sow, also Squash and Pumpkin. Beets and other root-crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated; Celery, Paris Golden, and Spinach sow. Asparagus-beds dress, if not already done. Strawberry-beds set out. French Artichokes, if slipped and dressed last month, should have attention.

## APRIL.

**NORTHERN.** The exact time at which certain seeds should be sown must depend not only on location in respect to latitude, but also on the nature of the soil; if it be heavy, a little delay will rather promote than retard our object—the common sense of each one must be used.

Asparagus sow, or plant roots, if not attended to last month. Wherever practicable, a bed of sufficient size should be made to permit an ample supply without cutting every feeble shoot which peeps above the surface; indeed, where space and means admit, two beds should be maintained, and cut alternate seasons. For directions for making an Asparagus bed see article upon Asparagus. Beans, Landreths' Scarlet, sow. First in Market is the earliest. Beets, Early and Long, sow. Cabbage, Reedland Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch, sow freely, that there be enough for the fly and to plant out in July for Autumn use. Carrots, Extra Early Forcing, and Danvers sow. Celery sow, if not sown last month. Cress sow. Cucumbers, Landreths' Choice, Landreths' First, sow in warm spot. Horse-radish plant, if not done. Hotbeds attend to. Leek sow. Lettuce sow in drills, also plant from beds of last Autumn's sowing. Marjoram Sweet sow. Mustard, for Salad, sow. Melons sow; see our new varieties. Nasturtiums sow. Onions, Buttons for the table use plant, sow Bloomsdale Set Seeds, white, red, and yellow, thickly for sets. Parsley sow. Parsnips, Bloomsdale, Sugar, sow. Peas, Early and Late, for a succession, sow; try Bloomsdale and Phonograph. Potatoes plant; Landreth Garfield is a variety of very superior quality. Radish, Earliest White, Prussian, Golden Globe, White Summer and Lady Finger, sow for succession. Salsify sow. Sage sow or plant. Spinach, Bloomsdale, sow at short intervals. Thyme sow or plant. Tomato sow on border, to succeed those sown in hotbeds.

**SOUTHERN.** Spring-sown Cabbage will now be fit to transplant; *manure well*, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; *deep tillage* is demanded by the Cabbage tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow Reedland Early, Late Mountain, Late Flat Dutch, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage seed for plants to be set out in June. Cauliflower and Broccoli may be sown. Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, previously sown, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the roots may now be made. Bloomsdale Pearl Onions set out in the Autumn, should be fit for use. Sow Leeks for Winter use. Turnips sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the Potato Vines. Sow Radishes, the White Summer and Golden Globe are the best for the season. Lettuce may be drilled where intended to head. Sow Celery, plant more Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well-rotted sod, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications. Okra, Long Green Pod, sow if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

## MAY.

**NORTHERN.** During the past month the hardier vegetables have been sown, and by the middle of the present one all will have been put in. Beans, Bush, plant for succession; Landreths' Scarlet are the best. Lima, Carolina, Monstrous Poddied, and other Pole Beans may now be planted. Beets, Long, sow. Cabbage set out plants and sow seed for Autumn supply. Pepper plant. Carrot, Nantes, sow. Cauliflower in frames, remove glasses. Celery weed and sow more. Crops which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle, plant. Lettuce, Reliable, Largest of All, and Dutch Butter, sow in drills to stand, thin out to four inches. Melons plant; the best is Landreths' Boss. Long Light Icing and Arkansas Traveler; among Citron or Muskmelons the Extra Early is the first to ripen; try our New Persian Sorts. Parsnips thin out, if ready.

We have, in former issues of our CATALOGUES, recommended a Farmer's Kitchen-Garden, where nearly all the preparation of the land may be done by horse-power, and thus

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most ample supplies of vegetables be obtained at all seasons, without hand-labor or occupation of time which may not readily be spared from farm duties.

**SOUTHERN.** Beans, Snap, Lima, and Carolina, plant; also the Southern Prolific, a pole variety of *extraordinary worth*—try it. The Saddleback is good. Cabbage sow for Winter. Lettuce, sow Landreths' Cutting and Golden Curled. Radish sow the Golden Globe and White Summer. Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes may be put in. Corn, Landreths' Sugar and Evergreen Sugar, plant for succession. Pepper and Tomato sow, for plants for later crops. Sweet Potato set out in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it; otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

At the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, we would remind our Southern friends that we of the North find no *outlay of money or labor* yield so *rich return*, in comparison with the amount expended, as that devoted to the Kitchen-Garden.

## JUNE.

**NORTHERN.** The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crop. The rapid growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commended. Good implements are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors, but the profit which attends the judicious application of both time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on, and be of untold cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus Beds keep clean. Beans, Bush or Bunch, plant for succession, and cultivate those in growth. Beets thin to four inches. Broccoli plant out those sown in April. Cabbage also, especially the sorts which it is desired shall come into use in September and October, in advance of the Winter varieties. Celery, plant out a portion for early use. Cucumbers, sow successive crops of Choice and Turkey. Corn, Landreths' Sugar, plant for a succession. Endive sow. Leeks thin or transplant. Peas, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow Bloomsdale Ruta-Baga Turnip.

Send your order for Turnip-Seed; see our list of approved varieties.

**SOUTHERN.** Plant Beans; transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli; and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. Cucumbers, Melons, and Squashes may be planted. Sow Tomato for a succession, beginning with the Early Jersey, Acme, and Perfection. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

Mail us your order for Turnip-Seeds; you will want them in July and August.

## JULY.

**NORTHERN.** This, like June, is the month of labor in the garden. Weeds are in rapid growth, plants are to be set out, and various matters require attention.

Beans, Landreths' Scarlet, plant for succession. Beets, the stock-feeding varieties, Long Blood, Sugar, Mangold-Wurzel, may be planted for stock as late as the first of July. June is, however, much better. Beets, Early Blood Red Turnip and Half Long for late Winter and Spring use, may be sown. Cabbage plant. The Winter sorts of Cabbage should now be planted out; where many are to be transplanted, it is proper to await a suitable time—a heavy rain or showery weather; but in a small garden Cabbages may be transplanted almost at any season by careful watering, and if need be, shading. Celery plant. Endive sow. Peas, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. Turnips of all kinds sow. Don't let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

Send us your order at once, that you may be prepared to take advantage of favorable rains to sow the seed.

**SOUTHERN.** Under favorable conditions, plant Beans. Transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli. Transplant Leeks. Sow Nantes Carrots and Parsnips. Sow Endive for early crop. A few Turnips may be sown. Transplant Celery for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. Spinach may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the result scarcely repays the labor. Irish Potatoes plant. Cucumbers, First and Landreths' Choice, plant for pickles. Our remarks on the Ruta-Baga apply with increased force in the South, where pasture is less abundant than in a cooler climate; besides, it is most wholesome food for man as well as beast. Usually, at this season, the extreme heat and prevailing drought render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale, imported stuff not unfrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the *best source and irrespective of price*. That offered "*remarkably cheap*" is usually dear in the end.

Have you ordered your seeds for Autumn sowing?

## AUGUST.

**NORTHERN.** The work of this month does not vary materially from the month just closed. Cabbage, for Winter use, may head if planted at once. Celery earth up; plant for future use. Endive plant. Beans, Bush or Snap, plant; Tender Snaps gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. Lettuce, Forcing and



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**Reliable**, sow in drills to head. **Peas** sow. This vegetable is a delicacy in Autumn, and should more frequently appear at table. **Landreth's Extra Early**, sown latter end of this month and beginning of next, perfect before frost. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow for Autumn use; for Winter use sow next month. **Radishes** sow, the **Spanish** and **China** for Winter, the **Golden Globe** and **Prussian Scarlet Turnip-rooted** for Autumn use. **Ruta-Baga** sow without delay, if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues the ground packs and the seed is lost. **Large Early Red Top Globe**, **Southern Snow-White Globe** and **Amber Globe Turnips** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German**, don't forget it; the **Earliest Bloomsdale** may be sown until first of September, though it will do well to sow at least a portion earlier, as at a late day it is difficult to remedy a failure.

**SOUTHERN.** **Cabbage Seed**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, sow to head in November. We also commend for family use **Landreth's Earliest**, **Early Jersey Wakefield**, **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**. **Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow, and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow **Landreth's White-Leaved Collards**. **Onions**, plant sets for Autumn. **Carrots** sow. **Squash** sow. **Ruta-Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals; **Bloomsdale Swede** is the longest keeper of all turnips. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce**, **Forcing**, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow **Egg-Plant** seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

## SEPTEMBER.

**NORTHERN.** Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing Spring. **Roots** are to be divided and reset. **Strawberry-Beds** planted. **Cabbage**, **Landreth's Earliest** and **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead**, sow, to plant out in the Autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting-time in the Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia. **Turnips**, the **Early Dutch** and **Red Topped**, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. **Celery** earth up. **Corn Salad**, **Scurvy Grass** and **Chervil** sow for Winter salad. **Lettuce**, **Virginia Solid Header**, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the **Bloomsdale Reliable**, **White Cabbage**, and **Bloomsdale Early Summer**. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow early in the month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. **Turnips** and **Ruta-Baga** cultivate.

**SOUTHERN.** The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage** sown last month; **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, also the **Early Jersey Wakefield**, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the forepart of next month sow **Bloomsdale Flat Dutch**, **Late Mountain**, and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage**, to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow more **Turnips**. **Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onion** seed may be sown for a general crop if **Philadelphia Buttons** or sets to plant are not at hand. **Carrots** sown now will be fit for use in December. **Spinach** may be sown from time to time; **Endive** also. **Celery** plants need tillage. **Lettuce** may be sown; **Golden Curled** and **Landreth's Forcing** are rare sorts. Sow **Radishes** frequently; don't forget **Winter Radishes**, **China** and **Spanish**. Plant **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets**.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is **Good Seed**. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually, low prices for seeds always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

## OCTOBER.

**NORTHERN.** The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects the duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—the Autumn is upon him. The principal labors are the protection of the crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out **Trees** and **Shrubs**. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Cabbage** plant out in sheltered location and on light land for next season's use. **Beets** and **Carrots** store now or early next month. **Lettuce** plant out for next Spring. **Potatoes** dig. **Spinach** sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. **Bloomsdale Spinach** drill for use in Spring.

**SOUTHERN.** **Beans** planted last month cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** hoe. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets**, set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. **Garlic** and **Eschalots** plant. **Spinach** for Winter use sow. **Celery** earth up in dry weather and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also **Lettuce** for Spring use. **Radishes** sow as required. **Artichokes** dress preparatory for Winter. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Strawberries** transplant. **Peas**, **Landreth's Extra Early**, sow. Plant **Onion Sets**, **Pearl** and **Bermuda**. Set out **Onion Sets** for Winter and Spring. **Scallions**. **Bloomsdale Kale** sow for Winter use.

# MONTHLY OPERATIONS.

## NOVEMBER.

**NORTHERN.** The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed, it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. **Asparagus-beds** Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages** place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. **Onions** in store examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of **Turnips** should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root-Culture.

**SOUTHERN.** The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. **Peas** sow; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend **Tom Thumb** and **American Wonder**; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers, and are, withal, quite early; also **Little Gem**, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to Autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, for the same reason, and if planted on ground manured *excessively high*, will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any **Pea** known to us. **Cabbage**, if plants remain, set out. **Onion Sets** plant. **Celery** blanch. **Salad** sow on sheltered spots. **Radishes** sow; if frost kills them, it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of **Landreth's** Seeds are to be had. Try again. Drill **Bloomsdale Spinach** for Spring use, also **Rosette Kale** and **Forcing Lettuce**.

This is the month to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year.

## DECEMBER.

**NORTHERN.** Compost prepare. **Dung** prepare for hotbeds. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Radish** and **Salad** sow in frames. **Trench** and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for **Landreth's** Seed. Do it without delay.

**SOUTHERN.** In the far South, **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow **Landreth's** Earliest, **Select Jersey Wakefield**, and **Reedland Early Drumhead** to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over the **Spinach**, thin it as you collect for daily use. **Onion Sets** may still be planted. Prepare ground for **Carrots**. Earth up **Celery** in dry weather. Tie up **Endive**. Prune **Fruit Trees, Vines**, etc. Transplant all hardy **Trees**.

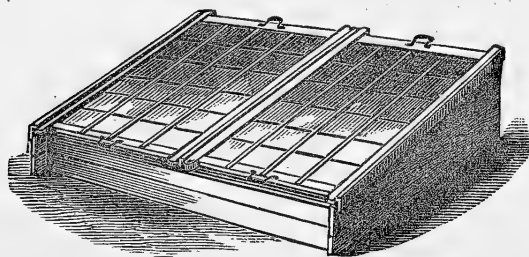
December closes the year, and if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order **Landreth's** Seeds early. Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

# HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

## DEFINITION.

It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one-inch common boards, the back board about twenty inches high, one-half greater elevation



than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash or several of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet.

The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of fermenting material, which, making a gentle and continuous heat, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

## MANURE.

The value of the bed depends principally upon the character of the fermenting material. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam,

indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to prolong the period of fermentation, which otherwise might be too rapid.

### LOCATION AND MAKING.

Selecting a well-drained location, and one never flooded by rain, excavate a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place six inches of rough barnyard manure, corn stalks, leaves or straw, for drainage, and on it lightly fork in the fermenting dung and tramp it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fit the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow fermentation to again proceed, banking up with hot manure on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so the temperature will rise to 120°. When the temperature has fallen to 90° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted; and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 70° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give plenty of air, else the plants will be sickly, spindly specimens. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth.

### CARE OF HOTBEDS.

Water every evening. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Hotbeds should be covered early in the evening, to retain their heat, and in the morning uncovered when the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation. Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover sashes with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Peppers and Egg-Plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high.

Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg-Plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

### ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

We have known locations where stable manure for hotbeds was not readily obtained, and to meet such conditions we give the following directions for manufacturing a fermenting material for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a box twelve by seven feet. Take as the crude materials, 500 lbs. of straw, three bush. Powdered Quicklime, six lbs. Muriatic Acid, six lbs. Saltpetre.

Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pounds of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quicklime, and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the six pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth, and put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks.

## AN ESTIMATE OF SEED AND NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUISITE TO CROP AN ACRE IN ANY ONE VARIETY.

It will be noticed that these quantities are in some instances in excess of what will be actually required, but are given to insure a full stand; it is poor economy to stint the quantity of seed.

Asparagus in 12-inch drills . . . . .	16 quarts.
“ plants @ 4x½ feet . . . . .	8000
Barley . . . . .	2½ bushels.
Beans, Bush, in drills @ 2½ feet . . . . .	1½ “
“ Pole, Lima, @ 4x4 feet . . . . .	20 quarts.
“ Carolina, Prolific, etc., @ 4x3 feet . . . . .	10 “
Beets and Mangolds in drills @ 2½ feet . . . . .	12 pounds.
Broom Corn in drills . . . . .	12 “
Cabbage sown in out-door beds for transplanting . . . . .	10 ounces.
Cabbage sown in frames . . . . .	4 “
Carrot, in drills @ 2½ feet . . . . .	3 pounds.
Celery, seed . . . . .	8 ounces.
“ plants @ 4x½ feet . . . . .	25,000
Clover, White Dutch . . . . .	12 pounds.
“ Lucerne . . . . .	10 “
“ Alsike . . . . .	12 “
“ Large Red with Timothy . . . . .	12 “
“ Rarge Red without Timothy . . . . .	16 “
Corn, Sugar . . . . .	9 quarts.
“ Field . . . . .	8 “
Corn Salad, in drills @ 10 inches, large seed . . . . .	25 pounds.
Cucumber, in hills @ 3x4 feet . . . . .	2 quarts.
“ in drills . . . . .	3 “
Egg-Plant, plants 3x2 feet . . . . .	4 ounces.
Endive, in drills @ 2½ feet . . . . .	3 pounds.
Flax, Broadcast . . . . .	2 bushels.
Grass, Timothy with Clover . . . . .	6 quarts.
“ “ without Clover . . . . .	10 “

Grass, Orchard . . . . .	25 pounds.
“ Red Top, or Herds . . . . .	20 “
“ Blue . . . . .	28 “
“ Rye . . . . .	20 “
“ Millet . . . . .	32 quarts.
Hemp, Broadcast . . . . .	1 1/4 bushels.
Kale, German Greens . . . . .	3 pounds.
Lettuce, in rows @ 2 1/2 feet . . . . .	3 “
Leek, . . . . .	3 “
Lawn Grass . . . . .	35 “
Melons, Water, in hills 8x8 feet . . . . .	3 “
“ Citron “ 4x4 feet . . . . .	2 “
Oats . . . . .	2 bushels.
Okra, in drills, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 feet . . . . .	20 pounds.
Onion, in beds for sets . . . . .	60 “
“ in rows to make large bulbs . . . . .	5 “
Parsnip, in drills @ 2 1/2 feet . . . . .	5 “
Pepper, plants 2 1/4 x 1 feet . . . . .	17,500
Pumpkin, in hills, 8x8 feet . . . . .	2 quarts.
Parsley, in drills, @ 2 feet . . . . .	4 pounds.
Peas, in drills, short varieties . . . . .	2 bushels.
“ “ tall “ . . . . .	1 to 1 1/2 “
“ “ broadcast . . . . .	3 “
Potatoes . . . . .	8 “
Radish, in drills @ 2 feet . . . . .	8 pounds.
Rye, broadcast . . . . .	2 bushels.
“ drilled . . . . .	1 1/2 “
Salsify, in drills @ 2 1/2 feet . . . . .	10 pounds.
Spinach, broadcast . . . . .	30 “
Squash, Bush, in hills, 4x4 feet . . . . .	3 “
“ running, “ 8x8 feet . . . . .	2 “
Sorghum . . . . .	4 quarts.
Turnips, in drills, @ 2 feet . . . . .	2 pounds.
“ broadcast . . . . .	2 1/2 “
Tomatoes, in frame . . . . .	3 ounces.
“ seed in hills 3x3 feet . . . . .	8 “
“ plants . . . . .	3800
Wheat, in drills . . . . .	1 1/4 bushels.
“ broadcast . . . . .	2 “

## PERIODS FOR SOWING SEEDS

As Indicated by the Blooming of Trees.

1st Period . . . . .	The blooming of the Peach . . . . .	Peas.
2d Period . . . . .	The blooming of the Cherry . . . . .	Peas.
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Spinach,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Lettuce,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Corn Salad.
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Onion Sets.
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Asparagus roots.
3d Period . . . . .	The blooming of the Pear . . . . .	All the above, with addition of
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Radish,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Celery,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Carrot,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Beet,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Mustard,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Onion Seed,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Parsley,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Tomato Seed,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Cabbage,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Parsnip.
4th Period . . . . .	The blooming of the Apple . . . . .	All the preceding with addition of
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Salsify,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Beans,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Corn,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Cucumber,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Melon,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Pumpkin,
Do. . . . .	do. do. . . . .	Okra.

## TESTIMONIAL.

I send you by this mail one (1) onion raised from your 'Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl' seed in Webb County, Texas, some twenty-five miles above Laredo, on the banks of the Rio Grande River. Of these I have some ten thousand raised from one pound of seed. I have written to the Ranch and in a couple of days will send you a memorandum of the time the seeds were planted, the time the bulbs were gathered, as well as the time the bulbs were planted.

All of these onions do not grow as large as this one, this weighs two pounds two ounces and a half, they will average, however, three-fourths of a pound each, or say eight thousand pounds total.

We think from one pound of seed that this is a very extraordinary yield. Will you please acknowledge receipt of this and give me your opinion as to how you regard Texas as an onion producing country.

W. H. MOWRY,  
TEXAS.

# Landreths' Specialties



...AND A FEW...

## Other Desirable Sorts.



### ASPARAGUS.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 yards of Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March, to any point within 1000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than older ones. When well planted and fertilized a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting.



A FIELD OF BEETS AT BLOOMSDALE.

Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made especially tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field-hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day. At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded, the Philadelphia market calls for white pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained



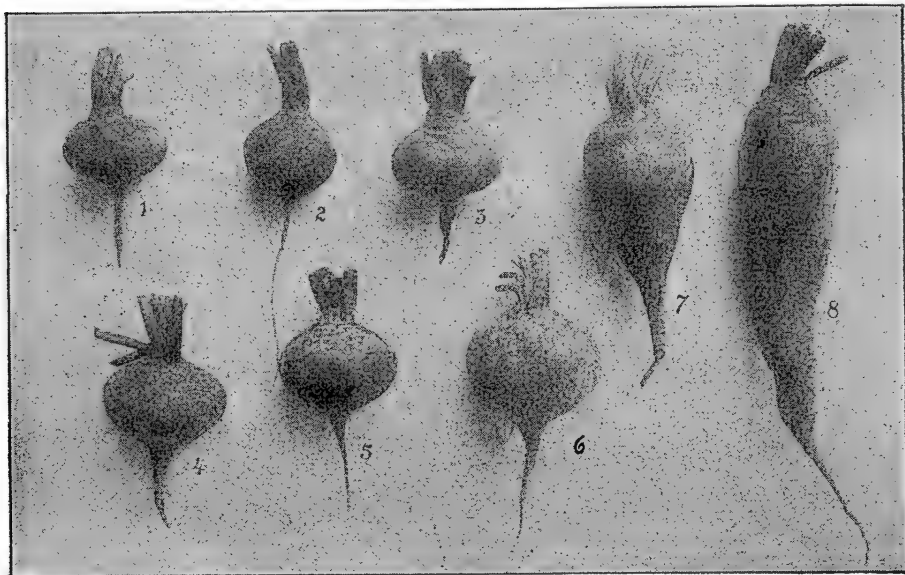
in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

Asparagus is always in demand; such a thing as the market being seriously glutted with it never occurs. The variety known as the Colossal is the best, producing shoots often one inch in diameter, and sometimes as many as fifty to the plant.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2500 plants. The seed may be sown when the cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches. If the land be friable, fertile and well cultivated, these seedlings can be set out the next Spring.

### TABLE BEETS.

**Landreths' Very Early (For Forcing).**—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as *early* as the Egyptian and *hardier*. It is not so dark in flesh, but is more firm when boiled or pickled; the *leaf-tops* are remarkably *short* and *compact*, fitting the variety for *forcing under glass* or *close planting* on the border. A remarkably fine sort, and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



1. Egyptian. 2. Eclipse. 3. Landreths' Forcing. 4. Early Blood-Red Turnip.  
5. Bassano. 6. Philadelphia Early Turnip. 7. Half-Long Blood. 8. Long Blood-Red.

**Half-Long Blood-Red.**—Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Valuable for Winter keeping or market supply, as it retains its solid, juicy character long into Spring. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

### BEANS.

**Landreths' Scarlet.**—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. A sort come to stay. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable *scarlet-seeded*, *yellow-podded* Bush Bean, in some particulars, might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in thirty-five days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. The pods of this variety may almost be said to be rust-proof, so free are they from the spotting so common among other varieties of golden-podded Beans. It is entirely distinct in origin from the Golden Wax, and entirely different in color and form of the dry seeds from all others, the seeds being of kidney form, and of a color ranging from light to deep scarlet, some almost purple. We could so select the color of the seeds as to breed them all light scarlet, but we find from experience that such selection would be made at the expense of size of pod. The Landreths' Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreths'. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

### SUGAR CORN.

**Landreth Sugar.**—A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen, and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long, or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing in eighty-two days, eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreths' Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it, without qualification, as being undoubtedly the **BEST SUGAR CORN** in existence. That is high praise. Plant  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  feet. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

### CABBAGE.

**Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield.**—The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed; head cone shaped, broad at the bottom, with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header, and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Charleston Wakefield.**—A strong growing variation of the preceding. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Landreths' Large York.**—The hardiest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. It is conical, and matures as a succession to the Charleston Wakefield. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

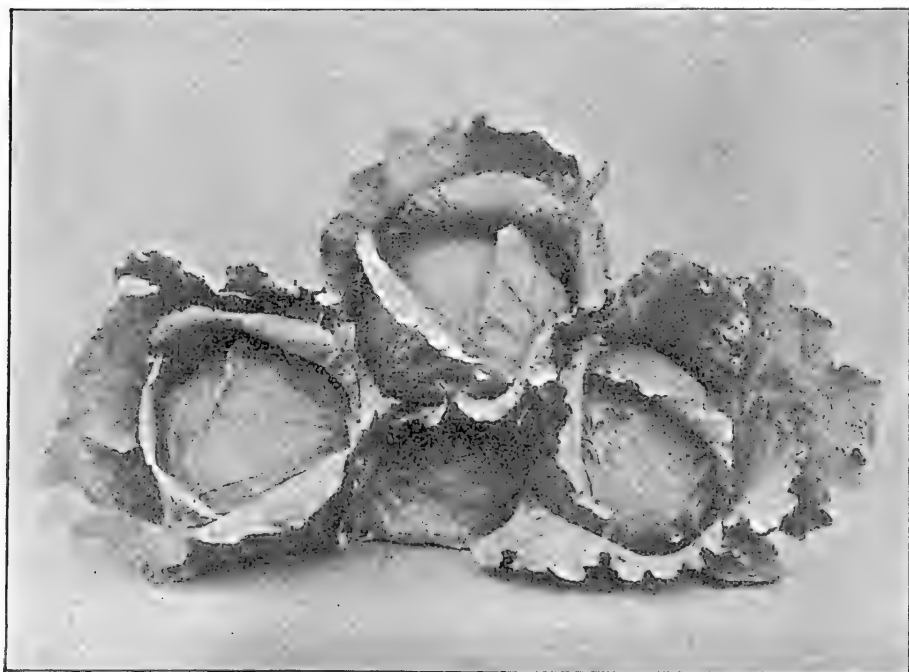
**Bloomsdale Early Market**—This is offered as a *Second Early*, succeeding the Bloomsdale Bullock Heart. It is of *extraordinary size* for an early ripening variety—heads reaching twelve to fifteen pounds under good culture, which it must have to attain perfection. Were we to write a page in praise, *we could not say too much*. In form it is *conical*, smooth



VIEW OF A CABBAGE BED AT BLOOMSDALE. ENOUGH TO SET 300 ACRES.

in leaf, *hardy* in constitution, *the sun never withers it*, and cold is comparatively disregarded. It is, however, a rank feeder, and is seen only in perfection on strong, highly manured land, deeply cultivated. It usually heads at Philadelphia the latter end of June, and may be cut successively throughout July. This is *not offered as a first early sort*. In its proper place as a *second early* it will meet every expectation. *Plant it. Wonderfully fine*. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Reedland Early Drumhead.**—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland



REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.

**Farm.** It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities; indeed, it suits all seasons all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and

one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners at Mobile write us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in that section. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.**—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very fine large heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages —

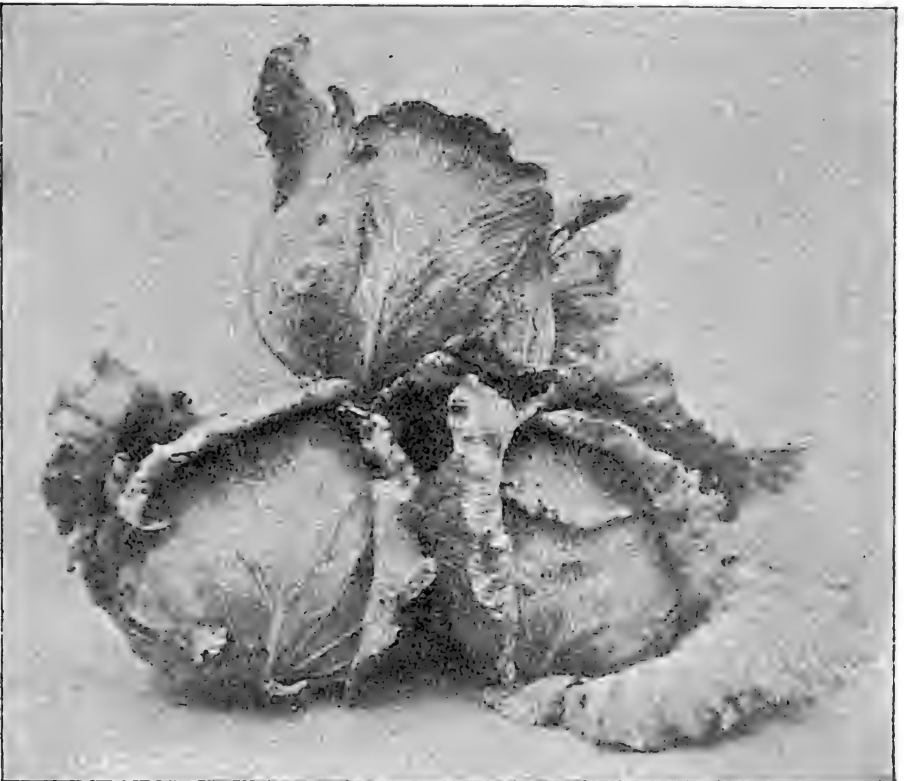
*D. Landreth & Sons grow more Cabbage on their own land than any Seed Farmers in America.*



*D. Landreth & Sons grow more Cabbage on their own land than any Seed Farmers in America.*

CUTTING CABBAGE SEED.

short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South, where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in the early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. It will come into head immediately succeeding the Large Jersey Wakefield when similarly treated, and thus forms an unbroken succession. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a



LANDRETHS' ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND—(See page 41).

succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Bloomsdale Early Drumhead.**—In form, from round to flat; size large; always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we commend it unhesitatingly. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Landreth's All the Year 'Round.**—Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drum head. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardiest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The head solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-round or all-seasons sort. Sold in sealed packages only. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

*D. Landreth & Sons grow more Cabbage on their own land than any Seed Farmers in America.*



*D. Landreth & Sons grow more Cabbage on their own land than any Seed Farmers in America.*

BARNING CABBAGE SEED.

**Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch.**—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flat head. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately,



THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE FOUR HEADS IN COMPARISON, ARE OF THE FIRST FOUR SORTS NAMED.

tightly, forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

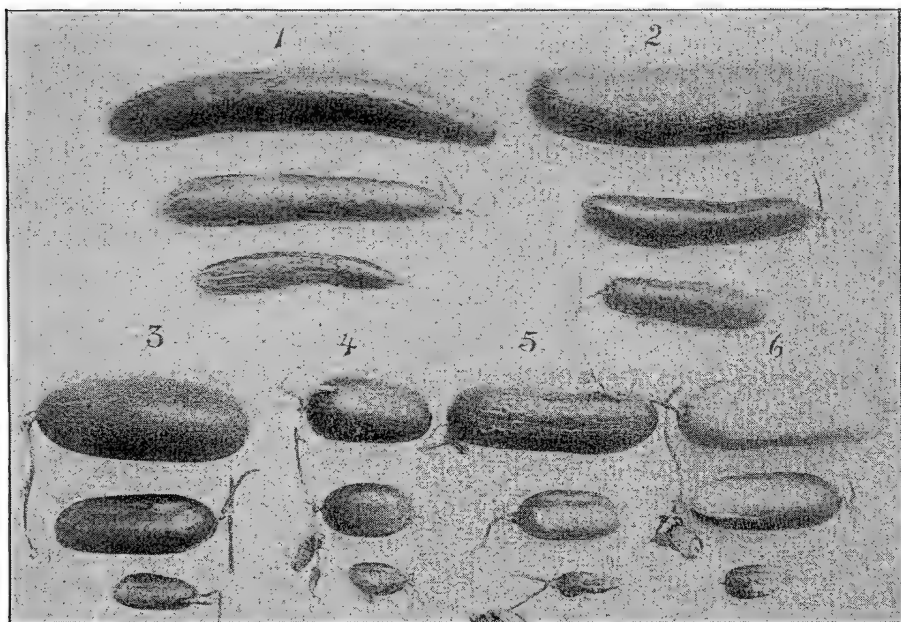
**CAULIFLOWER.***Brassica oleracea botrytis*—*Chou Fleur*—*Coliflor*—*Blumentohl*—*Blaukool*.**One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.**

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half globular compact crown or head, which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons. In hotbeds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer and again during Winter under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seeds of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed-beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night, when they are put out, are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**COLLARDS.***Brassica Oleracea Acephala*—*Choux verts*—*Wintertohl*—*Coles sin Cogollo*.**One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.**

**Pink Heart** (Novelty).—This has never been offered by any other Seedsman. The lower leaves are green with bone-white veins or ribs, the interior leaves are ivory-white, like finest bleached Celery, the leaves about the heart are pink and purple. It is very unique and worthy of culture in the best gardens by reason of its beauty as an ornamental plant and by reason of its tender and delicious quality as a table vegetable, boiling as it does marrow-like as Cauliflower. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**White Leaved** (Novelty).—Very rare and very choice, the plant producing centre leaves generally perfectly white, though sometimes dashed with pink. In quality it is much more delicate than the ordinary Southern Collard, and is highly recommended both as a curiosity and a garden vegetable of the first quality. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**CUCUMBER.****Six Varieties, Each in Three Stages of Development—the Pickling Form, the Slicing Form, the Fully Ripe Form.**

1. Landreth's First.

2. Long Green Turkey

3. Early Frame.

4. Short Prolific.

5. Landreth's Choice.

6. White Spine.

**Landreth's First.**—Unapproached by any in length and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim, field Cucumber in cultivation; dark green and desirable. Very rare. Very poor seeder. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Landreth's Choice** (Extra Early).—The choicest medium sort we have ever offered; green, good length, slim, symmetrical, unexampled in beauty of form, very productive; fine for pickling. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

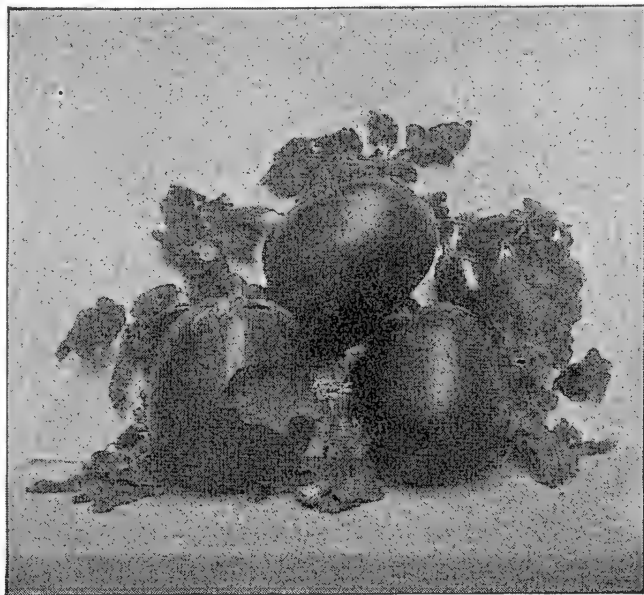
**EGG-PLANT.***Solanum melongena*—*Aubergine*—*Eierpflanze*—*Berengena*—*Eierplant*.**One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.**

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field two or three weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of five feet and at three feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted



stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong manure or hot, rank manure is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up two or three inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants three feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-Plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. If the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans or leaves, placing them one each on the north and south side of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.



LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of three to four fruits, weighing two to three pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing eight to ten pounds each; we have had them of thirteen pounds in weight. Commission merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, one-and-a-half cents per fruit. The highest prices are eight and ten cents per fruit.

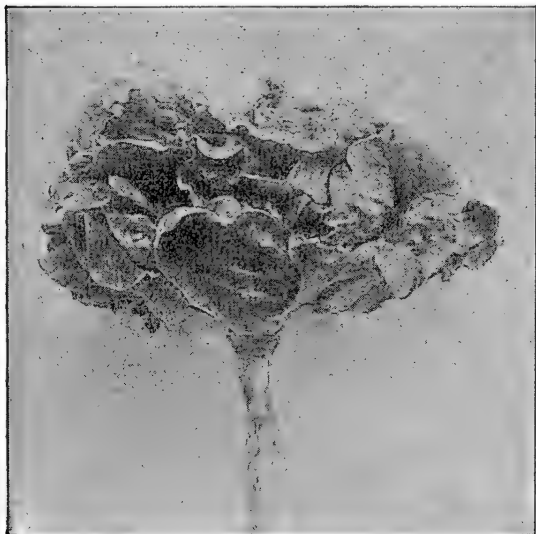
Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November, and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market

is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Towards Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

#### LETTUCE.

##### Landreth's Forcing (Rare).

—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head; having no outside leaves it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is *all head*, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. *Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root.* Long standing before shooting. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



LETTUCE—LANDRETHS' FORCING.

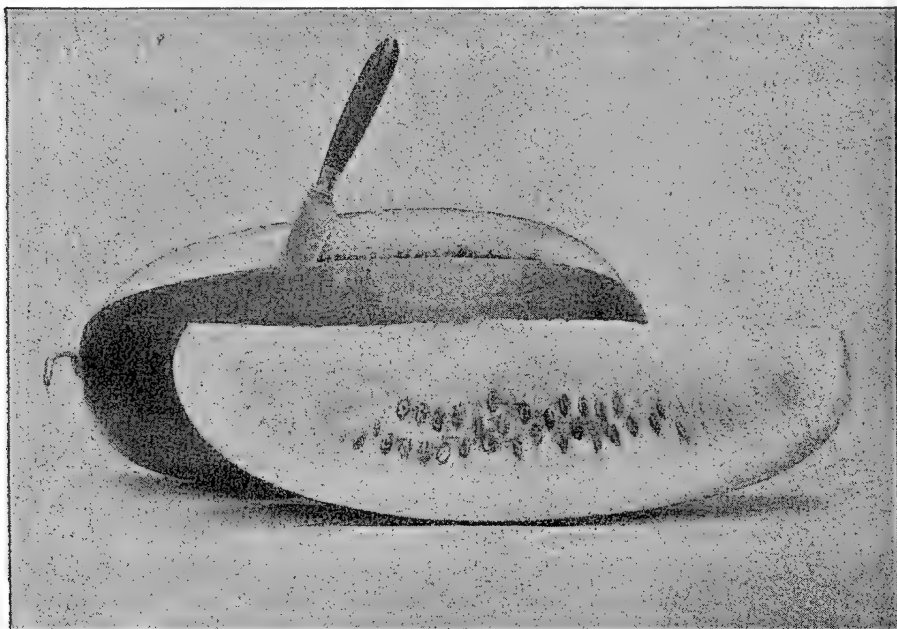
**Virginia Solid Header.**—Cabbage heading, leaves light in color with tinge of red on edge, few leaves outside of the head, late to mature but slow to start to shoot to seed, admirable therefore for market garden. Cultivated by us on our Virginia plantation for shipment to market, is of remarkably good quality. We have sent quantities to Baltimore market, realizing handsome prices. We recommend it by using it ourselves. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

#### MUSTARD.

**Bloomsdale Large-Leaved (Early).**—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as large and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. When larger leaved we recommend it for boiling like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

## WATERMELON.

**Landreths' Boss.**—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. A market gardener in Cumberland Co., N. J., sent his crop of Boss Watermelons to New York prepaid on board, getting \$25 per 100 for them. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



LANDRETHS' ARKANSAS TRAVELER WATERMELON.

**ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty).**—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and small. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind, and therefore a good shipper. No better melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

We referred to this Melon in our 1893 catalogue as a most delicious variety, very superior to the Kolb Gem with which our markets have been overflooded for several years; a sort so miserable in quality that the desire for Watermelons has almost been destroyed, and in sections where hundreds of thousands were sold years ago, the demand for chunky melons has fallen off to such an extent that Kolb Gems barely brought the freight. It is a fact which should never be lost sight of by the growers of vegetables that *it is only the best that commands paying prices*. The inferior is passed by and left with the commission merchant, who is obliged to dispose of it for a mere song or haul the stuff to the dump, and his report to the grower is most discouraging. The result of our commendation of the Arkansas Traveler is that our markets have been fairly supplied with them, and one prominent merchant, who makes a specialty of melons, said to the writer that their ready sale was surprising and they were always the first to go, and at good prices.

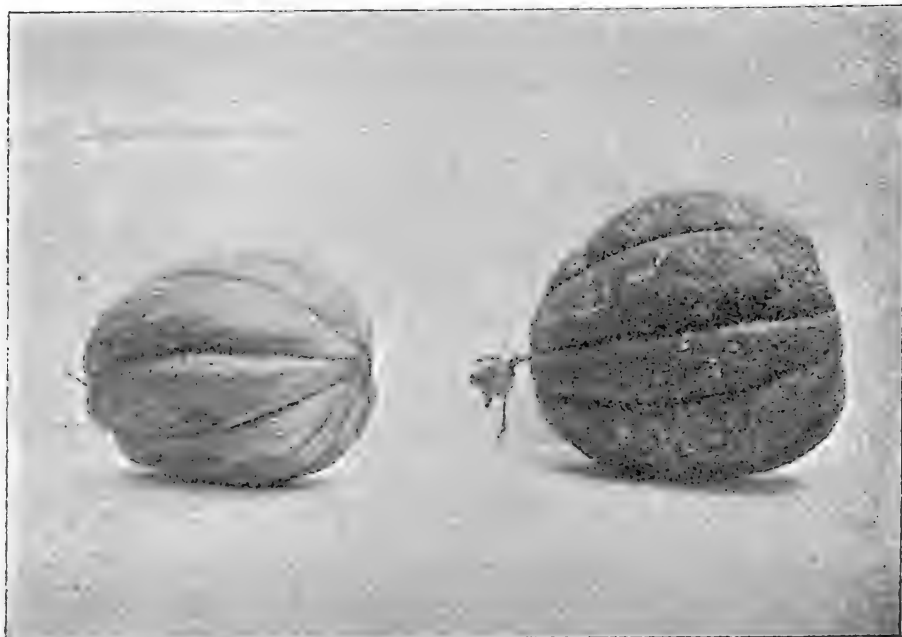
The Kolb Gem has earliness, productiveness, and good shipping qualities, but these do not count at the Watermelon pile with the consumer; he is the one that has the melon to eat, and there lies the proof—if the melon is not good he will have no more of that variety, and so critical is he that he will not even select one of the same chunky shape. There are several varieties of long Watermelons in addition to the Arkansas Traveler which are infinitely superior to the Kolb Gem, such as Landreths' Boss, Long Dixie, Florida Favorite, Landreths' Long Light Icing, and Ice Cream. The successful planter is he who studies the taste of the consumer. There is no such thing as fashion in Watermelons.

## CANTALOUPE.

**Anne Arundel.**—A thick, oval melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of melons, its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Large White French.**—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about 10 pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Large Black Paris.**—Here we present a melon which may be termed a show melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to



LARGE WHITE FRENCH.

CANTALOUPE.

LARGE BLACK PARIS.

fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor. Foliage small, and resisting heat; very showy and selling well in market. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



PERSIAN CANTALOUPE.

**Persian Cantaloupes.**—The seed of these melons which we offer is thoroughly acclimated, the original stock having been received from Persia in 1889, and since grown on Reedland Farm. The sorts are of highest merit, and vary from round to oblong, all well webbed and ribbed. The flesh is thick, the cavities small and the flavor excellent. For description of varieties, see pages 21 and 22.

### ONIONS.

**Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl.**—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion, fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Bermuda Island White (True Stock).**—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw-colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red, we import from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Bermuda Island Red** (True Stock.)—Well known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The Sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

We offer both Sets and Seeds of each of these two valuable sorts.

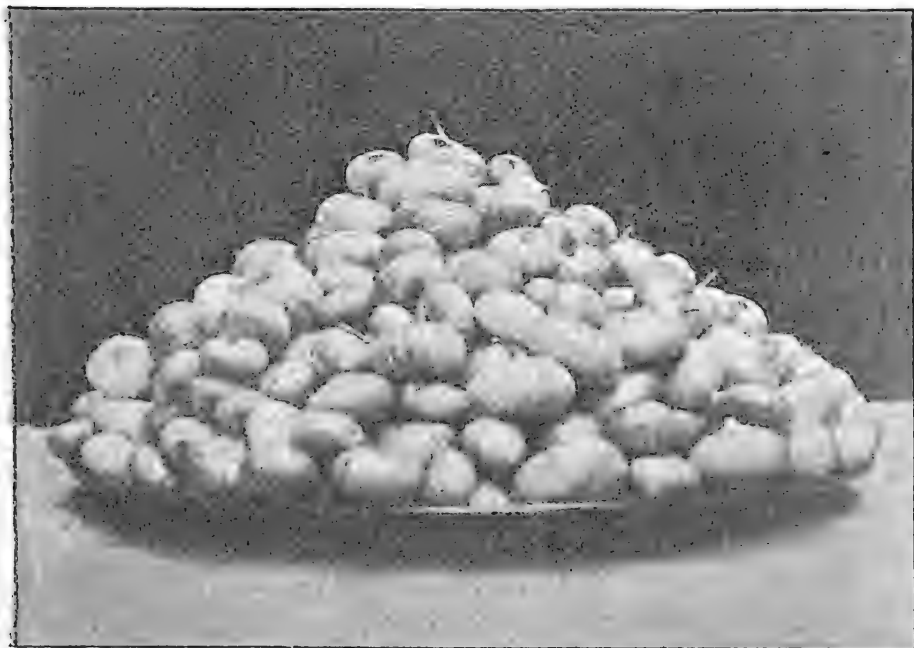


BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY PEARL SETS—(See pages 22 and 45).

### BERMUDA ONIONS.

These Bermuda Onions for several years have been cultivated with full success in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and are now being satisfactorily grown in Georgia, South Carolina, Southern Mississippi and Alabama.

Down the Mississippi, below New Orleans, 100,000 barrels of marketable Onions are grown annually. All the early ones formerly grown were known as Creole Onions, half round and light red, but they are fast being supplanted by the Bermudas.



BERMUDA ONIONS—(See page 22).

Our illustration on this page is an exact copy from a photograph, and serves either for the White or Red Bermuda Onions, as they are identical in shape. The seed and sets of these two sorts are now ready for shipment.

White Bermuda Onion Seed . . . . .	per lb.,	. . . per oz.,	:
Red Bermuda Onion Seed . . . . .	per lb.,	. . . per oz.,	:

White and Red Bermuda Onion sets, and also Bloomsdale Pearl sets, ready for shipment in September of each year.

The following table extracted from Bulletin No. 27, of the Louisiana State Experimental Station, clearly shows the relative development of size and relative period of maturity to that size. It will be perceived at a glance that the Bermudas were nearly twice as large and 15 to 25 days earlier than the Creole.

TRANSPLANTING ONIONS AT BATON ROUGE.—SOWN IN AUGUST, 1893.

VARIETY.	Average Wt.	Earliness.
* Red Bermuda, transplanted . . . . .	4.5 ounces.	April 1
Red Bermuda, not transplanted . . . . .	4.5 "	April 27
White Bermuda, transplanted . . . . .	5.5 "	April 15
White Bermuda, not transplanted . . . . .	5 "	April 30
Louisiana or Creole, transplanted . . . . .	3 "	April 25
Louisiana or Creole, not transplanted . . . . .	2.5 "	April 25
Prize Taker, transplanted . . . . .	7.8 "	May 25
Prize Taker, not transplanted . . . . .	8 "	May 30

\*Twenty days ahead of the Creole, and four and a half ounces against three ounces.

It will be seen by this that in two cases the average weight was increased, and also the bulk matured earlier, besides this the nearly perfect stand, insured by transplanting, gave a much increased total yield per given length of row. These seeds were sown the last of August, 1893, and the plants transplanted when less than one-fourth inch in diameter.

**Landreths' Hard Round Golden.**—Very select. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid and a better keeper. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



BLOOMSDALE PEAS AT BLOOMSDALE—(See page 48).

### ONION SETS.

#### Landreths' Specialties in Onion Sets.

**Extra Early Red Bermuda.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$4.00

**Extra Early White Bermuda.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$4.00

Varieties as described, pages 45 and 46. The sets of both straw-colored outside. The under coat of the Red is rose and purple. The under coat of the White is white.

**Landreths' Extra Early Gold Seal.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$4.00

**Landreths' Extra Early Red Seal.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$4.00

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature Onions are flat and thin one bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield. The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French Shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

Over three years' experience in an experimental way with these new Onions, Golden and Red Seal, leads us to believe that they will create a sensation among Onion growers who cater to an early market, and we invite those interested to place their orders now.

### STANDARD VARIETIES.

**Yellow.**—(Sometimes called Red.) Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$3.50

**Silver Skin.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$4.00

**Danvers Yellow.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$4.00

**Yellow Strasburg.**—Per qt., 20c.; per bush., \$3.50

**Potato Onions.**—Per qt., 25c.

**Shallots.**—Per qt., 25c.

Postage and Crates or Barrels extra. See page 2 of cover.

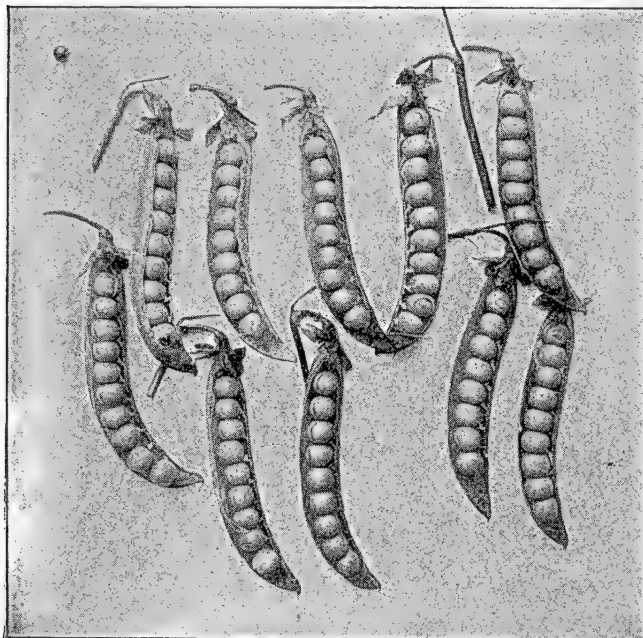


## OKRA.

**Landreths' Long Green Pod.**—A variety producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

## PEAS.

**Phonograph Pea (Novelty).**—A new very productive variety, producing strong vines about 4 feet long. Color of foliage and pods a yellowish green. Vines in appearance very much like Telephone. Pods very showy, straight, large, distended, sometimes saddle-backed or depressed at the back on account of the swollen-out sides. Pods containing 6 to 9 peas of very unusual sweetness—most delicious. Dry seeds, white, large and nearly round. General character when in edible condition much resembling Telephone. Maturing for table in about 65 days from germination, shortly after Everbearing or Abundance, same time as Telephone, two weeks earlier than Marrowfat. It cannot be too highly prized both as a family sort and as a particularly productive variety for the market gardener. The Phonograph will partially



BROOMDALE PEAS.

take the place of the Telephone and Long Island Marrow, both very scarce this year. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Broomdale Pea.**—Phenomenally productive and in eating qualities surpassed only by Landreths' Extra Early and closely resembling it in color, flavor and general appearance and desirability when cooked. It comes into bearing 15 days later than Landreths' Extra Early and continues to bear in profusion for two weeks. The pods are loaded up with 9 to 12 peas each. It is a far superior pod to the Early Frame, Early May, Daniel O'Rourke and supplies the want of a first-class A No. 1 gilt-edged sort 15 days following the Extra Early. It is fit for table 60 days from germination and bears its pods in festoons, so thickly are they set upon the vines. No sort in cultivation produces so many bushels to the acre as the Broomdale.

An admirable variety for the private gardener or the market gardener, grown either for local sales or for shipment to a distance. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Landreths' Early Evergreen Pod.**—Almost as early as Landreths' Extra Early. Vine 10 inches long; very productive, in pods of dark green color, which color is retained for a long period, stamping it as a grand shipper. No better Pea is offered in this catalogue. Try it. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

## RADISH.

**Landreths' Earliest.**—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities: First, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a rich depth of claret or ruby color unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. The quality is unsurpassed, tender and crisp and desirable in every particular. No market gardener or private family should be without this distinct and choice Radish. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Wonderful Half Long Red.**—Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point; very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet, and altogether a gem; developing perfectly in 20 days. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Celestial or Chinese Half Long Stump.**—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick Summer variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Landreths' White Lady Finger.**—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet, and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

## SPINACH.

**Broomdale Spinach (Registered).**—*Earliest cutting of any sort.* This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and bloated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Broomdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Springtime it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of Spinach.

The Broomdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags, of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trade mark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Broomdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of Broomdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.

**Ever Ready.**—So named because it arrives at cutting size as soon as any other sort and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



FLOWERS—TRIAL BEDS AT BLOOMSDALE.

### FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

(Used only for Ornamental Purposes.)

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers. No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume, fragrant as mignonette. For description of varieties and prices see Flower Seed list, page 10.



RADISH FIELD AT BLOOMSDALE—(See page 48.)

### TOMATOES.

The Six following Novelties in Tomatoes we offer in Packets, at 25 cents each.

**Scarlet Cross 90 Days.**—Earliest to ripen of the cross-bred sorts, being edible in about 90 days from germination of the seed. Color scarlet and proof against sun-burn. Form of fruit deep oval between stem end and blossom end. Fruit three weeks earlier than Stone and larger than Stone and distinct in form, being so very thick. Borne in bunches, sometimes as many as 12 to 14 big fruit in a cluster. Fruit ripening all over, without crack or green core. Cells 4 to 6. Variety exceedingly productive. Vine very vigorous and dark in color.



SCARLET CROSS TOMATO—(See page 49.)

**Purple Cross 95 Days.**—Second in precocity of the cross-bred sorts, ripening in about 95 days from germination. Color fixed as a velvety maroon. Form one inch more in depth between stem end and blossom end than Beauty, and a large fruit which is very solid and 20 days earlier than Beauty. Fruit borne in clusters, as many as 17 big fruit being taken from one cluster. A wonderful producer. (See illustration below.)



PURPLE CROSS TOMATO.

**Mixed Red and Purple Cross 100 Days.**—The third in order of ripening of the cross-breeds, maturing for the table in about 100 days from seed germination. Colors not fixed, ranging from red to purple, mostly purple. Form of fruit very deep or egg-shaped, large as Beauty and of exceeding productiveness. Fruit containing 4 to 5 cells.

**Large Red Olive Cross 105 Days.**—Not fixed to the prevailing color, which is red, a small proportion coming purple. Shape varying from that of a baseball to a goose egg. Very solid, heavy and productive. Foliage dark and strong. Ripening ahead of Stone, or in about 105 days.

**Large Purple Olive Cross 105 Days.**—Color not fixed, but nearly all purple. Deeper in color, thicker or deeper in fruit, earlier and more productive than Beauty. Ripens in about 105 days, Beauty in 105 to 110 days.

**Three-Celled Cross 110 Days.**—Form that of a goose egg or something like the Chemung, but perfectly solid, which the Chemung is not. Color maroon or purple. A perfect ripener. A distinct strain, as it varies from 2 to 3 cells, all other Tomatoes except the Two-celled Cross and the Currant varieties, having 5 to 7 cells. This, like the Two-Celled Cross,

is a fine sort to grow for Fruit Stand sales, because of its attractive and very distinct appearance. Ripening in about 110 days. (See illustration below.)



CROSS SECTION OF THREE-CELLED CROSS TOMATO.

**Two-Celled Cross 115 Days.**—In novelty only approached by the Three-celled Cross which is not so curious as this very distinct Tomato, is as large as a big goose egg and solid as an apple, free from cracks, green core or blemishes. Color like Acme. Foliage very small and silvery, but a strong vine. An admirable sort for forcing under glass or for early sales as Fruit Stands, its novelty of shape, size, coloring, speaking its own praise. Ripening in about 115 days. (See illustration below.)



CROSS SECTION OF TWO-CELLED CROSS TOMATO.

### *Our Experimental Grounds.*

The Bloomsdale and Reedland Testing Grounds comprise various plots of over nine acres of land. One acre is devoted to Vegetables grown from small seeds, as Radish, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Onion; all sown in rows across the breadth of parallel beds eight feet wide with three feet alleys between. On these beds are many hundreds of tests.

Another acre is devoted to trials of Peas and Beans all drilled in parallel rows, twenty feet of each variety and all in the order of maturity as near as it can be arrived at. These Peas and Beans are thinned to three inches apart to permit perfect development, that the character may be indicated. Half an acre is devoted to Sugar Corn planted in hills four by four feet and in parallel rows. These tests also arranged in order of maturity; the first

early sorts many of them less than three feet high, the late varieties eight and nine feet high. An acre is devoted to Watermelons and Cantaloupes, the testing and judging of which requires much experience. One-half acre is devoted to Squash. One-half acre to Cucumber. One-half acre is devoted to Cabbage. One-half acre to Turnips. Two acres devoted to Tomatoes. This last being of very particular interest, comprising many hybrids or crosses of approved varieties, the best qualities of several being united in one.



CROSS SECTION OF SCARLET CROSS TOMATO—(See pages 49 and 50).

The tests of insecticides being particularly interesting, more interesting than instructive because of the conflicting results consequent upon conditions of rainfall and heat after the application of the poisons.

The test of ornamental flowers of Annual and Biennial form embellishing the whole with colors of dazzling beauty. The trial of grasses, all very practical; one bed of thirty different sorts in blocks of ten by ten feet, having stood for five years, clearly indicating the relative periods of desirability of each sort.



TRIAL BEDS AT BLOOMSDALE.

The seeds on trial in these Experimental Grounds comprise all the so-called novelties or varieties offered in the catalogues of the many seed merchants of the United States, as well also as those recommended by foreign seed merchants and growers as adapted to the American climate. Ofttimes the same vegetable appears under half a dozen distinct names and as distinct descriptions, only to be recognized as an old acquaintance; sometimes of merit, at other times a sort long turned down. It is to inform ourselves upon the subject of relative merit and upon the subject of name that we conduct so large an experimental ground as nine acres, a very expensive little farm in itself, but worth ten times its cost.

...CREMATION...

Landreths'

"Burning" System

...In the Sale of...



FLAT PAPERS.

**WHAT IS OUR CREMATION OR  
BURNING SYSTEM?**

Simply, that we take all the risk of sale, authorizing the Merchant to burn up, at the close of the season, all papers on hand unsold, and agreeing to replace the papers burnt with new papers the next season, free of charge.

**WE REQUIRE A CERTIFICATE**

On a blank to be furnished by us in November, of the number of papers of each variety of seed burnt.

**Landreths** cremate their Seeds—that is, they burn Seed Packets left over at end of season. All of Landreths' Packets are dated with year of issue, and if not burned, the date will show that they are old.

**Do Commission  
Seedsmen burn their  
Seed?** **No!**

Which is most safe to purchase, Landreths' Seeds in dated bags, or Commission Seeds in bags NOT dated, and consequently of uncertain age, possibly old travelers and as dead as Julius Cæsar?

The Cremation system should so forcibly commend itself to all who will give it a moment's thought that Landreths' Seeds should in all cases have the preference over seed of uncertain age.

— Tomato —

**VIRGINIA CORKER.**

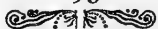
A new Red sort of large size, exceedingly heavy and fruit thick as Beauty, but of more productiveness. A marked peculiarity in the shape of fruit of the Corker is, while it is round to oval, it differs from other sorts in having indications of a prismatic or angular development—a slight projection where the interior cross-walls of the fruit join the exterior walls. The fruit is thus just perceptibly seven or eight-sided. It is very meaty, and will be found a profitable sort for market gardeners. See priced-list in back of this catalogue.



# ..Landreths'..

## New Book

Published in October,  
1895.



...of **200 Pages** 

### 999 Questions ...and Answers On Gardening Subjects.

...For **Sale** at...

**60** cts. per copy  
in paper covers.



**75** cts. per copy  
in cloth covers.

NONE GIVEN AWAY.

**No Gardener** can afford to be without this book, as it contains questions asked by practical gardeners seeking such information as all gardeners want, and the answers given in plain, practical language such as all gardeners can understand.

**The Book** stands alone, as no other like it has ever been published, treating upon affairs of the farm and garden. The information it contains is valuable beyond comparison, as it is a compendium of most useful records of practical experience in the field covering a period of thirty years of intense study and daily labor. It is the best thing we have ever issued.

...PUBLISHED BY...

**D. Landreth & Sons.**



# Additional List of... Landreths' Specialties

## ...and Varieties of Merit...

**BUSH BEANS—Golden Wax.**—A standard variety, developing pods of edible size in about 35 days from germination of the seed. The pods are long and flat, and of a golden wax appearance. It is always certain to please, for it is of excellent quality, and a good producer.

**BEET—Philadelphia.**—Larger than either Edmund's or Dewing's and a week earlier. Not so dark in color, having alternate stripes of red and white; grown largely by all the market gardeners in the city of Philadelphia.

**CABBAGE—Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead.**—A selection of Large Late Dutch of a later, stronger and rounder form of head. Nothing superior to this for winter keeping. A monstrous cropper.

**CABBAGE—Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.**—No matter what the name or price, no strain of winter Cabbage can surpass this in merit as a uniform header and good keeper, in delicacy of texture for so large a head, and in weight produced per acre.

**BEET—Early Blood Red.**—Superior to either the Dewing's or Edmund's; the root more flat than either of the two sorts named, and all things considered the best all round table beet of turnip form. Flesh blood red, without zones of lighter color.

**BEET—Long Blood.**—Grows all under ground, and develops a root with a broad shoulder, tapering to a point at 9 or 10 inches. Flesh deep, blackish blood red, extremely sugary and very crisp. A fine table sort, and a good winter keeper. Leaves purple and green with carmine ribs.



PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP BEET.



BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.



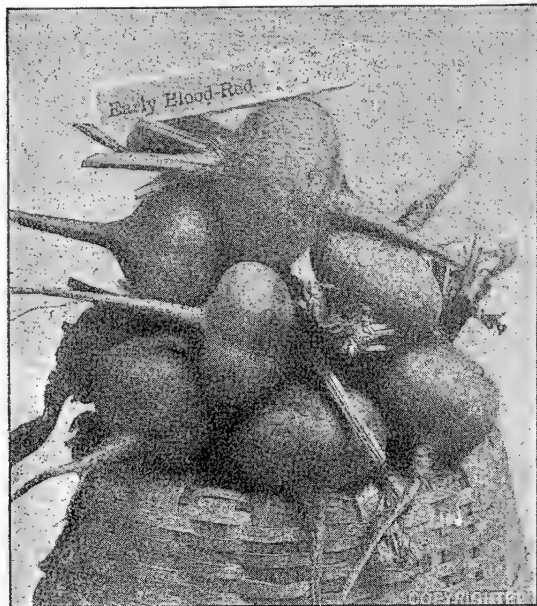
BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

**CARROT—Danvers Half Long.**—Much shorter than the Old Long Orange, and much more bulky at the shoulder. It may be compared to a Horn Carrot of double size, a sort quickly harvested because easily pulled.

**CARROT—Long Orange.**—This is the same as the English Long Surrey, a very hardy, long, slim, very juicy and sugary sort. Of high reputation as a cattle feeding root. It keeps well throughout the winter, and therefore is desirable both as a stock food and a table carrot.

**CUCUMBER—Landreths' Choice.**—This stands alone in shape of fruit and form of foliage; that it is a distinct type will at once be recognized by every one who observes its foliage. We obtained it from Japan, and we believe it should be found in every garden.

**CUCUMBER—Landreths' First.**—Very long, slim, showy, and of a rich deep



EARLY BLOOD RED BEET.

green, and above all the first to reach slicing condition. It is astonishingly early, none other of equal size comparing with it in quick development.

**LETTUCE—Largest of All.**—

A mammoth heading sort; leaves as big as dinner plates, very thin and tender. It is intermediate in period of maturity.

**CORN—Landreth Sugar.**—A

narrow, long, slim grained sort of twelve rows, and as a consequence of thick covering of the cob, a sort slow to dry or pass beyond edible condition. Very sugary and tender, exceedingly productive of good sized ears; each stalk produces three and sometimes four ears.

**CORN—Early Burlington**

**Hybrid.**—A cross-bred sort, having the united qualities of Early Burlington and Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. The earliest corn both in the Phila-

delphia and New York markets from the Burlington County truck farms of New Jersey.

A very showy ear when in the market basket, and by far the largest of any then in sight.

**WATERMELON—Landreths' Boss.**—Only approached in quality by the Arkansas Traveler. The Boss is not a monster in size, for it is only of medium development, and that is even to its credit, but still more so its strikingly brilliant scarlet flesh, solid to the very centre, yet without a semblance of fibre, melting in the mouth like so much ice cream.

**WATERMELON—Landreths' Long**

**Light Icing.**—The best of all the white-seeded melons; shape long, like a Georgia; skin a very light white green covered with a dark tracery. Flesh bright pink scarlet, and crystalline without any stringy or spongy qualities whatever. It is superior to the Seminole, the Gray Monarch and others, which it preceded by ten years, and which it exceeds in merit.

**CANTALOUPE—Atlantic City.**—

This sort is pointed at both ends, and might be compared to a large Acme. It is well netted, and in flesh is thick, juicy and of superior flavor; altogether it is a showy sort.

**CANTALOUPE—Extra Early Cape**

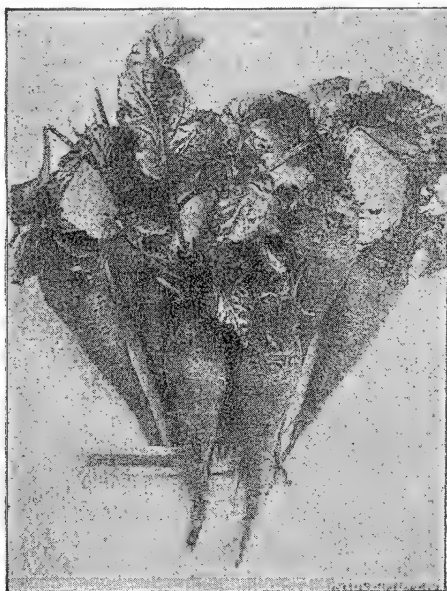
**May.**—A roundish melon, flattish at stem and blossom ends. Ribs very distinct, and with netting covering the entire fruit; flesh green, thick and of best flavor; a productive and very early sort, produced on vines of small foliage.

**CANTALOUPE—Reedland Giant.**—This is a mammoth, often growing as big as a watermelon, 20 and 25 pounds being quite common; some fruits having reached a weight of 30 pounds, and yet it is of such excellent flavor as to be excelled by few.

**CANTALOUPE—Osage.**—Similar to Miller's Cream, and too well known to need description.

**OKRA—Landreths' Long Green Pod.**—No other Okra is worth cultivation when this can be obtained. It is prolific and produces pods long, slim, intensely green in color which color they retain during shipment to market.

**PARSNIP—Bloomsdale.**—This variety originated on Bloomsdale Farm by critical selection. It is shorter in root and thicker across the shoulder than the Cup or



LONG BLOOD BEET.

Hollow-Crowned. The Bloomsdale might be compared to a Danvers Carrot, and, like it, is most desirable.

**PARSNIP—Turnip-Rooted.**—While the ordinary Parsnip is long like a carrot, this is half flat like a turnip, and is, therefore, adapted to hard soils or stony fields, as it makes its growth on, or near, the surface. In flavor it is the same as the Long Rooted Parsnip.

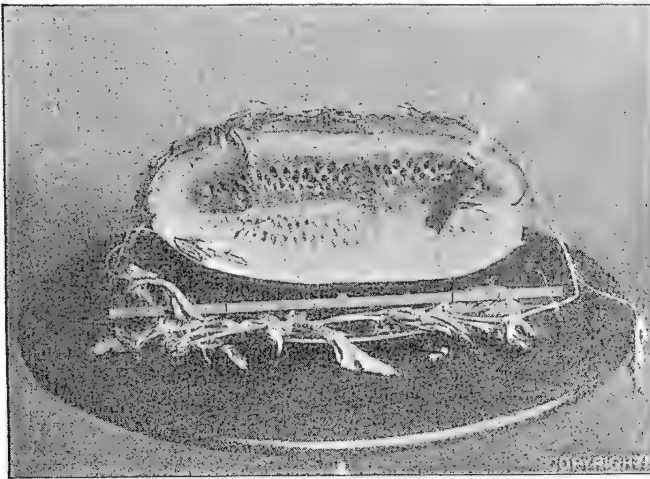
**SQUASH—Long Yellow Summer Crookneck.**—The fruit, etc., when in condition for the table, is 8 to 12 inches in length and soft all over. It is a choice variety, very early and productive. The plant is not a runner, but a bush, admitting of close planting in hills 4x4 feet.

**SQUASH—Extra Early Bush.**—Earlier than the old style Flat White Bush, from which this is a selection. Flesh thick, tender; plant not a runner, but compact, or bush-like in growth and of about two feet in diameter; the hills can be accordingly placed 4x4 feet each way. It is very early and the seed we offer is of the most excellent selection as respects all



LANDRETHS' BOSS WATERMELON.

the qualities desirable in an Extra Early Bush Squash. It is a variety most desirable in early summer.



LONG LIGHT ICING.

**TURNIP—Early Dutch.**—White all over, and the same inside. Exceedingly quick in growth, form flat, crisp in flesh and of good flavor, foliage long, straight, narrow, strap-leaved. Earlier than the Red Top Flat.

**TURNIP—Snow White Globe.**—Selected and cross-bred on our own

grounds. A strap-leaved sort of Norfolk Globe origin, but now three weeks earlier than Norfolk and not so round nor large. Its leaf is entirely distinct from Norfolk; altogether it is a fine bred turnip, and one admirably adapted to table use, for early market sales or for feeding cattle.



ATLANTIC CITY CANTALOUPE.

## SUGGESTIVE PRICES FOR

# Grass, Field and Agricultural Seeds and Sundries.

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS.  
THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest Quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra—at the rate of eight cents per pound or one cent per two ounces.

## GRASS SEEDS.

### PASTURAGE GRASSES.

The preparation of the land for Permanent Pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn Culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making (page 14), and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

The judicious selection of grass seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardiness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.



**Kentucky Blue  
Grass.**



**Herds, or Red Top  
Grass.**



**Italian Rye  
Grass.**

**Meadow Fescue Grass (FESTUCA PRATENSIS).**—A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round smooth stems, two to three feet high. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, broadcast. . . . . per lb. \$ 14

## MIXTURES.

**Landreths' Mixed Lawn Grass.**—We offer mixed Lawn Grass Seed in sealed packages of One Pound, Half Pound and Quarter Pound.

**Landreths' Mixed Lawn Grass, for surface effect** . . . . . per lb. \$0 25

**Landreths' Mixed Lawn Grass, for Athletic Grounds** . . . . . per lb. 25

**Landreths' Grass Mixture, for shady places** . . . . . per lb. 25

For description of Lawn Making, etc., see page 14.

**Pasturage Mixture for Heavy Soils.**—Forty pounds to the acre.

This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive in herbage and most durable on heavy soils. . . . . per lb. \$0 25

**Pasturage Mixture for Light Soils.**—Forty pounds to the acre.

This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence . . . . . per lb. 25

**Hard Fescue Grass (FESTUCA DURIUSCULA)** . . . . . per lb. 12

**Meadow Foxtail (ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS).**—A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Sow 15 lbs. to acre . . . . . per lb. 20

**Meadow Oat Grass (AVENA ELATOR)** . . . . . per lb. 20



**Meadow Foxtail Grass.**

**Bermuda Grass (CYNODON DACTYLON).**—A low creeping perennial with short leaves, sending up slender nearly leafless flower stalks. A valuable grass in the South for planting on fields not intended for cultivation. Its value is for Summer pasture; drought affects it but little. For hay it should be mowed frequently. It can be killed by plowing in December and cultivating during Winter. Six lbs. per acre.

per lb. \$1 50

**Creeping Bent Grass (AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA)** . . . . . per lb. 20

**Crested Dog's Tail (CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS)** . . . . . per lb. 30

**Herts, or Red Top Grass (AGROSTIS VULGARIS).**—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and innutritious. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. . . . . per sack (50 lbs.), \$3.50; per bush. (of 10 lbs.) 85

**Johnson Grass (SORGHUM HALAPENSE).**—A perennial with cane-like underground stems, taking possession of the soil. It is readily propagated by root cuttings. The leaf and stalk somewhat resemble Sorghum. It will grow on any land, and is useful for stopping water washes on hillsides. When young, cattle are fond of it, but when hard they will not look at it. It is difficult to eradicate, and should never be introduced on fields intended for subsequent cultivation. . . . . per lb. 10

**Kentucky Blue Grass (POA PRATENSIS).**—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay, it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Sow two bushels to the acre . . . . . per bush. (14 lbs.) 1 75

**Millet, Common.**—This is a native of India, and has been cultivated as a forage crop for a long period. It should be cut when in bloom, and is then about 3 feet high. In some countries the seed is used as a human food. per bush. (50 lbs.), \$1.10; per qt. 10

**Millet, Cat Tail or Pearl.**—Introduced about 1855, from India. Of exceeding rapid growth, producing many broad, succulent leaves and several juicy stalks. Producing in rich soil, it is claimed, in some instances 80 to 90 tons of green fodder to the acre, during a season; the cutting being every 45 or 50 days. Its yield is so bulky that when intended to be cured for hay it must be grown in narrow beds with open spaces of equal width between, on which to dry it. For hay it should be cut before seeding, and never cut nearer than four or five inches from the ground . . . . . per lb. 15

**Millet, French** . . . . . per lb. 08

**Millet, Hungarian (PANICUM HUNGARIENSIS).**—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow a bushel to the acre . . . . . per bush., \$1.40; per qt. 10



**Millet, German (PANICUM GERMANICUM).**—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we at one mowing cut and made thirteen tons of dry clean hay from three acres. Sow one bushel to the acre. If left to ripen seed, the forage is of no value except for bedding . . . . . per bush. \$1.90; per qt. \$0 10

**Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot (DACTYLIS GLOMERATA).**—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding.



**Orchard Grass  
or Rough Cocksfoot.**

It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Sow two bushels to the acre . . per bush. 1 75

**Italian Rye Grass (LOLIUM ITALICUM).**—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being earlier and more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and more of it, but it is not as durable. It shoots less and is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one

or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per bush. (20 lbs.) 2 25

**Perennial Rye Grass (LOLIUM PERENNE).**—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England, but now superseded by the Italian. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard or Italian Grass. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportion is therefore formed a combination possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn. It grows rapidly and makes good grazing and good hay, but must be cut when in early bloom. Its roots are all on the surface, consequently it does not resist drought. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre . . per bush. (24 lbs.) 2 00

**Rescue Grass (BROMUS SHRADERI).**—A handsome grass when in flower; cattle eat it greedily, as it is tender and sweet. It makes a good hay, as it produces a large bulk of leaves and is exceedingly nutritious.

Per lb. \$0 25

**Rhode Island Bent Grass (AGROSTIS CANINA)**

Per bush. \$2.25; per lb. 25

**Sheep's Fescue Grass (FESTUCA AVENA).**—A good pasture grass of narrow leaves, growing eight to ten inches high, doing well on dry, sandy soil . . . . . per lb. 12

**Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Annual.**—A cheap imitation of Perennial and of no value comparatively . . . . . per lb. 18

**Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Perennial**

(ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pastures where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre if sown alone . . . . . per lb. \$0 65



**Timothy.**

**Sweet-Scented  
Vernal Grass.**

**Teosinte (REANA LUXURIANS).**—This plant somewhat resembles Indian Corn. It is very leafy and produces stalks 10 to 15 feet high. It possesses the quality of resisting drought much better than corn, tillering like Cat Tail Millet, making a more luxuriant growth, and on strong land in the Cotton States can be cut three or four times, when about three feet high. It is green, rich in sugar and very nutritious.

Per oz., 15; per lb. 1 30

**Texas Blue Grass (POA ARACHNIFERA).**—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent . . . . . per lb. 2 00.

**Timothy** (*PHLEUM PRATENSE*).—As a grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 10 lbs.

Per bush. (45 lbs.) \$2 75

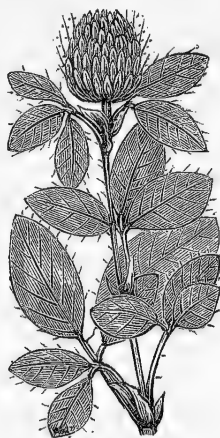
**Rough Stalk Meadow Grass** (*POA TRIVIALIS*) . . . . . per lb. 30

**Wood Meadow Grass** (*POA NEMORALIS*) . . . . . per lb. 28

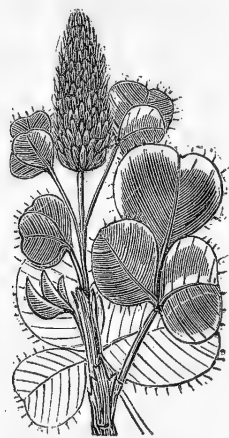
### CLOVER SEEDS.



**Alfalfa or Lucerne.**



**Red Clover.**



**Scarlet Clover.**

**Alsike Clover** (*TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM*).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year. It is superior to Red Clover as a fat producer, but is not so large a hay producer. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre. . . . . per lb. \$0 14

**Sain Foin** (*ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA*).—This (not a Clover) in some sections is an important forage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a calcareous soil, and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per lb. \$0 12

**Japan Clover** (*LESPEDEZA STRIATA*).—An annual reproducing itself by seed. It is killed by first frost. It will grow in poor soil, little sand or clay. It is on poor soil not a hay plant, but makes fine hay on rich bottom lands. It will run out broom sedge and even Bermuda Grass. Seed in March, applying a half bushel to the acre . . . . . per lb. 35



**Alsike Clover.**

**Alfalfa or Lucerne** (*MEDICAGO SATIVA*).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and, when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per lb. 12

**Bokhara Clover** (*MELILOTUS ALBA*) . . . . . per lb. \$0 35

**Red Clover** (*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*).—This is the most widely cultivated of all the pasturage plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre.

Per bush. (60 lbs.) \$6.00; per qt. 30

**Red Clover, Mammoth** . . . . . per bush. (60 lbs.) \$7.00; per qt. 40

**Scarlet or Crimson Clover** (*TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*).—The most beautiful of all Clovers readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the Clover family, and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. At present in much demand. Has proved exceedingly valuable, both as a cattle-feeding Clover and as a green manure for plowing under. In the latitude of Philadelphia it may be sown any time between March and September. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.



**White Dutch Clover.**

Per bush. \$3.50; per lb. \$0 08

**White Dutch Clover** (*TRIFOLIUM REPENS*).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb. 30

**Yellow Trefoil Clover** (*MEDICAGO LUPULINA*) . . . . . per lb. 25

### BARLEY.

**Two-rowed, Spring** . . . . . per bush. 1 40  
**Winter** . . . . . per bush. 1 50

### BROOM CORN.

**Evergreen** . . . . . per bush., \$2 00; per qt. 10

### BUCKWHEAT.

**Silver Hull, Pure** . . . . . per bush., \$1 30; per qt. 10  
**Common** . . . . . per bush., 1 25; per qt. 10  
**Japanese** . . . . . per bush., 1 10; per qt. 10

### CASTOR BEANS.

**Ornamental** . . . . . per lb. 35

### FLAX SEED.

Per bush., \$2 75; per qt. 15

### LUPIN.

**White** . . . . . per bush., \$6 00; per qt. 30  
**Yellow** . . . . . per bush., 6 00; per qt. 30

### MUSHROOM SPAWN.

**In bricks** . . . . . per brick (of about 1½ lbs.) 15

### OSAGE ORANGE.

**For Hedges** . . . . . per bush., \$7 00; per lb. 40

### OATS.

**Probsteier**.—A fine White Oat. Yields well and stands up well; grain full, long, with thin hull . . . . . per bush. 75

**Russian White**.—One of the best. A strong grower and good cropper, highly recommended as showy and profitable . . . . . per bush. 1 10

**Surprise** . . . . . per bush. 1 00

**Southern Winter**.—For twenty-five years we have been growing this very hardy productive Oat extensively on our Virginia plantation. No other variety tested there can compare with it. In Virginia we sow it from September 15 to November 15; pasture it during Winter and cut from it a greater number of pounds of grain than any other Oat will produce in that section. A production of 60 bushels of exceedingly heavy grain to the acre is not uncommon. The grain is dark, evidently remotely derived from a black-hulled variety. We have sown this Oat on our Bloomsdale, Pa., farm in the month of March, and have cut 60 bushels in September. . . . . per lb., postpaid, 18c.; per bush. 1 25

**Texas Rust Proof** . . . . . per bush. 1 25

**Welcome**.—A White Oat, introduced five years ago. Early, heavy and productive; strong straw, growing five to six feet high, and making large stools; said to have yielded as much as 97 bushels to the acre . . . . . per bush. 80

**White Belgian**.—A remarkably heavy and productive White Oat, attractive in appearance and in every way most desirable. Ten days ahead of most other varieties, and therefore ripening at a more convenient season . . . . . per bush. 1 25

**Wide-Awake Oats**.—Average height, four to six feet; straw sufficiently strong and firm to prevent "lodging." Average yield, 65 to 90 bushels per acre, according to the nature and condition of the soil. Grain heavy and plump, having large meat and thin husk. The hardiness and vigor of this variety is said to be in excess of that of any other known sort, while the tendency to rust is greatly diminished. Thoroughly tested with all the leading varieties of this country, it is reported to have proved itself very superior. . . . . per bush. 1 00

## ONION SETS.—See Pages 22 and 47.

## FIELD PEAS.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

Canada Field . . . . .	per bush.	\$1 75
Cow Peas, or Southern Black Eye . . . . .	per bush.	2 25
Southern Clay Peas . . . . .	per bush.	2 75

## POP CORN.

Ordinary . . . . .	per lb.	05
Rice . . . . .	per lb.	68

## SEED RYE.

White.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye . . . . .	per bush.	90
Thousand-fold . . . . .	per bush.	95
Spring . . . . .	per bush.	1 85

## SORGHUM.

Common or Chinese . . . . .	per lb.	06
Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of <i>extra early</i> maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its sugar-producing qualities . . . . .	per lb.	06
Early Orange.—Fuller than the amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety . . . . .	per lb.	06

## SUNFLOWER.

Russian . . . . .	25 lbs. or over, 4c. per lb.; per lb.	06
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## VETCHES.

Spring . . . . .	per bush.	4 50
Winter . . . . .	per bush.	6 50

## WILD RICE.

The ordinary growth of the plant is 5 to 7 feet high, and it is found covering hundreds of acres on the shores of the lakes of Canada and the Northwest . . . . .	per lb.	20
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## SEED WHEAT.

Landreth Amber Wheat.—Proven by a wide range of planting to be a very superior and reliable hard winter wheat, vigorous in habit, very prolific, straw tall, stiff and strong. Grain large, plump and remarkably free from rust. Grinds freely on old or new process. Its pure white flour a favorite with housewives . . . . .	per bush.	1 25
Genesee Wheat.—Ears long, bearded, average twenty-five grains, white. Straw fifty inches high. A very popular and productive wheat . . . . .	per bush.	1 00
Deitz Long Berry.—Red in color, ears three inches long and bearded. Notable as a flour producer, being rich in gluten . . . . .	per bush.	1 10
Naples Wheat.—The fourth year grown in Pennsylvania from a sample received in 1891 from Italy, a variety used there for the making of flour for Macaroni. Plant very hardy, productive, strong in stem, hard in grain and very promising for further acclimatization. Much better than wheat novelties in general, and superior to many standard sorts . . . . .	sold only by the peck at	1 00
Roman Wheat.—The original stock from which this Wheat was grown was received from Italy in 1891. It is now well acclimatized, and is one of the most distinctive wheats ever tested upon Bloomsdale Farm. It is also one of the most profitable as respects productiveness and quality. The straw is very erect and strong, the head is large and the grain resembles rye more than wheat. It is hard as glass and most remarkably novel in shape, color, bold grain and whole appearance, and of admirable crushing quality . . . . .	sold only by the peck at	1 00
Velvet Chaff.—Exceedingly showy and productive. Head four inches long, bearded. Containing an average of thirty red grains. Straw red, fifty inches high . . . . .	per bush.	1 50
Long Berry Mediterranean.—A very popular wheat, heads long and full, grains red . . . . .	per bush.	1 25
Fultz.—A very popular variety, quite prolific. Grain amber red. Head long, well filled, beardless . . . . .	per bush.	1 15
Fulcaster.—A high grade bearded wheat. Grains red, very hard, and consequently of good milling quality, very productive and early to ripen . . . . .	per bush.	1 10

**POTATOES (Prices Variable).** For Descriptions, see Page 24.

Irish Cobbler.—New, 10 days earlier than any other sort . . .	per bbl., \$4 50; per bush.	\$1 75
Early Rose . . . . .	per bbl., 3 25; per bush.	1 35
Maine Early Rose . . . . .		
Extra Early Vermont . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Beauty of Hebron . . . . .	per bbl., 3 20; per bush.	1 35
Bliss' Triumph . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Charles Downing . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Clark's No. 1 . . . . .		
Dakota Red . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Early Ohio—Most productive early sort . . . . .	per bbl., 3 55; per bush.	1 50
Freeman . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Early Goodrich . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Mammoth Pearl . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Landreths' Garfield . . . . .	per bbl., 4 00; per bush.	1 75
Prince Edward Island Rose . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Landreths' State of Maine . . . . .	per bbl., 4 00; per bush.	1 75
Snowflake . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Burbank's Seedling . . . . .	per bbl., 3 00; per bush.	1 35
Rural New Yorker . . . . .	per bbl., 3 20; per bush.	1 35
White Star . . . . .	per bbl., 3 00; per bush.	1 35
Peerless . . . . .	per bbl., 3 20; per bush.	1 35
White Elephant . . . . .	per bbl., 3 30; per bush.	1 35
Green Mountain (especially recommended) . . . . .	per bbl., 4 00; per bush.	1 75
Sweet Potatoes—Yellow . . . . .	per bbl., 3 00; per bush.	1 25
Potato Seed—Hybridized . . . . .	per paper,	30

**PLANTS (In Season).**

*Shipment at purchaser's risk. We will not ship plants or roots C. O. D.*

**PLANTS AND ROOTS.**

We grow at Bloomsdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1.

<b>Asparagus (CONOVER'S COLOSSAL).</b> —Two-year-old roots . . . . .	per 100, 60c; per 1000, \$4 00
<b>Asparagus (PALMETTO).</b> —Two-year-old roots . . . . .	per 100, 60c; per 1000, 4 00
<b>Artichokes (JERUSALEM)</b> . . . . .	per qt. 10c; postpaid, 25c; per bush. 2 50
<b>Cabbage Plants (COLD FRAME).</b> —Ready March and April. <b>Early Jersey Wakefield</b> . . . . .	per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8 00
<b>Cabbage Plants (HOTBED).</b> —Ready after April 1. <b>Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Succession, Landreths' Earliest, Bloomsdale Market.</b> . . . .	Per 100, 50c; per 1000, 3 00
<b>Cauliflower Plants (COLD FRAME).</b> —Ready in March and April. <b>Early Snowball.</b> . . . .	Per doz., 75c; per 100, 4 00
<b>Cauliflower Plants (HOTBED).</b> . . . . .	per doz., 30c; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10 00
<b>Celery Plants.</b> —Ready July 1. <b>Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, Giant Pascal, etc.</b> . . . . .	per 100, 40c; per 1000, 3 00
<b>Egg-Plants.</b> —Ready in May and June. <b>Landreths' Improved Large Purple.</b> . . . .	per doz., 50c; per 100, 3 00
Out of hotbeds . . . . .	
<b>Hop Roots</b> . . . . .	per 100, \$2.00; per doz. 50
<b>Horse Radish Sets</b> . . . . .	per doz., 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00; by mail, per doz. 20
<b>Pepper Plants.</b> —Ready in May and June. <b>Large Sweet Bell.</b> Per doz., 20c; per 100, 1 00	
<b>Rhubarb Roots</b> . . . . .	each, 10c; per doz., 75c; per 100, 5 00
<b>Sage (HOLT'S MAMMOTH).</b> —A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself. . . . .	Each, 15c; per doz. 1 00
<b>Sweet Potato Plants.</b> —Ready in May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and are in position to make contracts for large lots: <b>Red Nansemond, Yellow Nansemond.</b> . . . . .	per 100, 30c; per 1000, 2 50
<b>Tomato Plants.</b> —Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply through the season well-grown plants of the leading varieties. . . . .	Per doz., 25c; per 100, 1 25

**FERTILIZERS.**

<b>Agricultural Salt</b> . . . . .	per bag, 200 lbs., 2 00
<b>Button Bone Meal</b> . . . . .	fine, per ton, \$42.00; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 5-lb. bag, 25
<b>Baugh's \$25.00 Phosphate</b> . . . . .	per ton, \$25.00; bag, 200 lbs. 2 75

Boker's Food for Flowers	per pkg., small, 15c.; large	\$0 30
Cotton Seed Meal	per ton, \$35.00; 100 lbs.	2 00
Ground Bone	per ton, \$32.00; bag, 200 lbs., \$3.50; bag, 50 lbs.	1 25
Ground Flax Seed	per lb.	10
Ground Plaster	per bbl.	3 00
Guano	per ton, \$60.00; bag, 100 \$3.50; 1 lb. box	10
Kainit	per bbl, 200 lbs.	2 00
Landreth's Lawn Fertilizers	per ton, \$40.00; bag, 100 lbs. \$3.00; bag, 5 lbs.	25
Muriate of Potash	per lb.	04
Nitrate of Soda	per lb.	04
Peat, Jersey	per bbl. \$1.25; bush.	50
Rock Salt	per lb.	05
Sulphate of Potash	per lb.	04
Swiftsure Superphosphate	per ton, \$35.00; per bag, 200 lbs.	4 00
Wood Ashes	per bbl.	2 50

## INSECTICIDES.

Carbolic Powder	per lb.	\$0 10
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur	in packages of 25c. and 50c.	
Hellebore, White Powdered	¼ lb., 10c.; ½ lb., 15c.; 1 lb.	25
London Purple	per lb.	20
Paris Green	½ lb, pkgs., 32c. lb.; 1 lb. pkgs., 30c. lb.; 2, 3 and 5 lbs. pkgs., 28c. lb.; 14 and 28 lbs. pkgs., 25c. lb.	
Persian Insect Powder	per bottle, 15c.; per lb.	30
SLUG SHOT	in bbls. only, 3c. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00; 5-lb. pkg.	25
Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip, in cans, per gal., \$2.00; ½ gal., \$1.25; per qt., 75c.; 8-oz. bottles, 50c.; 4-oz. bottles, 25c.		
Tobacco Dust	per 100 lbs., \$2.00; 1 lb.	05
Tobacco Stems	per bale, \$2.00; 1 lb.	03
Tobacco Stems, Granulated	per 100 lbs., \$2.00; 5-lb. bag	25
Carbolic Soap	per cake	08
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap	per cake	08
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil Soap	mixed, per can	15
Whale Oil Soap	5-lb. can, 40c.; 2-lb. can, 20c.; per lb. in bulk	05

## POULTRY FOOD AND REQUISITES.

Pratt's Poultry Food	per pkg.	25
American Developing Food	per pkg.	25
Cheltenham Poultry Food	1-lb. pkg.	30
Coarse Ground Bone	per ton, \$45.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.50; 1 lb.	05
Chicken Founts, Stoneware	2 gal., \$1.20; 1 gal., 90c.; ½ gal., 70c.; 1 qt.	40
Chicken Founts, Galvanized	each	50
Gape Wires	each	10
Ground Oyster Shells	bag, 200 lbs, \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg.	10
Haven's Climax Condition Powder	per pkg.	25

## NEST EGGS.

Wainwright's Medicated Porcelain	doz. 20c.; each	03
Woodward's Medicated	doz. 25c.; each	03
	doz. 30c.; each	04

## HOTBED CLOTH.

Medium	per yard, 8c.; heavy, 10½c.; extra heavy, water proof	20
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## HOTBED SASH.

3 feet 2, x 6 feet (2 in. thick)	each	1 30
Same size, glazed and painted	each	2 50
Glazier Points	per box	40
Putty Bulb	each	80
Glass Cutters	each	15

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Grafting Wax	per lb.	30
Plant Protectors	per 100, \$1.50; per doz.	25
Roffea, for tying up plants	per lb.	20
Gardener's Twine	per ball	15
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported	each	30
Mole Traps, Olmsted Pattern	each	1 50
Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern	each	2 00
Seed Drills, J. I. Case-Keeler Combined Machine		12 00
Seed Drills, J. I. Case-Keeler Complete Machine		9 00
Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern		6 50
Seed Drills, New Model		5 75



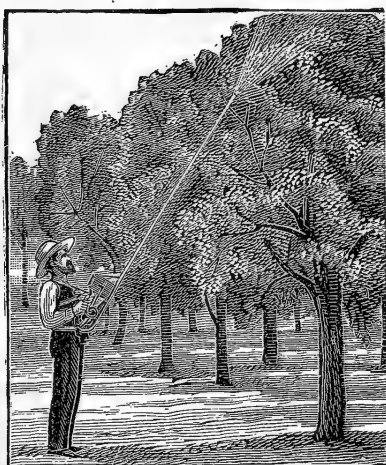
# Landreth's



.... Farm and Garden... Implements.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

## LEGGETT'S PARIS GREEN OR DRY POWDER GUN.



For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides. Thousands in use. Distributes green, London purple, hellebore, sulphur, lime, "fungioid," tobacco dust, etc. Destroys potato bugs and all insects; prevents blight. For the farm, orchard, vineyard and garden; sure, rapid, safe, strong and cheap. Poisons are more effective when applied dry.

Price . . . . . \$7 50 each

## BRANCH OR LOPPING SHEARS, English Pattern.



No. 1, per pair . . . . .	\$2 25
No. 2, per pair . . . . .	2 75
No. 3, per pair . . . . .	3 00
No. 4, per pair . . . . .	3 50

## WROUGHT MOLE TRAP.



This little trap is very popular, and when proper care is taken in setting does its work well.

Price . . . . . 30 cents each

## THE FARMERS' FAVORITE POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR.

*Eddy's Patent.*



This is a cheap, practical machine for dusting plaster, Paris Green, etc., upon potato vines to destroy the beetle. Where this machine is known it is regarded by potato growers as necessary as a mowing machine is in making hay. The Exterminator is the standard article. It has met a great want of potato growers. With it poisons, mixed with plaster, may be applied safely, cheaply, quickly and effectually. It is the simplest and best contrivance ever used for the purpose. It can be used in a perfectly easy and natural position, no stooping nor reaching over the row. It will do the work effectually as *fast as a person can walk*. The quantity of plaster used, and space covered, can be regulated at will to suit any size of plant. The weight of plaster, etc., is carried on the shoulder, or by the hands, as the person working prefers. Either the right or left hand may be used to turn the can. The plaster *never packs in the bottom*, and is sifted through just as easily when the can is *full* as when there is but little in it. It is well made and durable, intended for *practical use*, not merely to sell.

Price, each . . . . . \$1 00

## SCOLLAY'S VALVULAR PLANT SPRINKLER.



An elastic rubber bulb. By the pressure of the fingers a fine spray may be thrown on the plants.

No. 1 . . . . .	\$0 80
No. 2 . . . . .	70
No. 3 . . . . .	60
No. 4 . . . . .	45

**GRASS SHEARS.**

In shape like sheep shears, with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch blades. Very convenient for trimming and cutting grass on small places.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  inch blade, with spring . . . \$1 40  
 $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch blade, without spring . . . 1 15

**GARDEN TROWELS.**

5 and 6 inch, each . . . . . \$0 10  
 7 and 8 inch, each . . . . . 12  
 Solid Shank, each . . . . . 20

**WATERS' IMPROVED TREE PRUNER**

The thin blade of this pruner passes through the limb so easily that the grain is uninjured and the bark left smooth. The lever at the lower end is connected by a steel rod with the blade in such a way as to give great power. On poles 4 to 12 feet long.

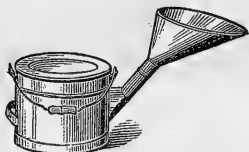
4 foot pole . . . . . \$0 75  
 6 " . . . . . 85  
 8 " . . . . . 1 10  
 10 " . . . . . 1 10  
 12 " . . . . . 1 15  
 Extra Knives . . . . . 20

**EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOKS.**

Price . . . . . 12 cents  
 Postage, 6c. extra.

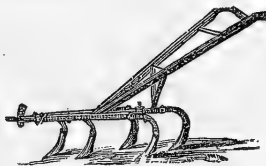
**FLORAL HOE AND RAKE.**

Price] . . . . . 25 cents.

**PERFECT MILK PAIL**

Dirt or foul air cannot taint the milk drawn in this pail. Milker sits on the cover, which will bear 300 pounds weight.

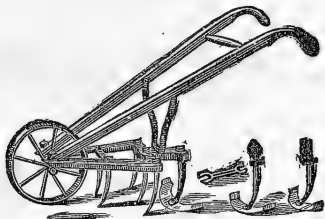
Price . . . . . \$2 25

**IRON AGE CULTIVATOR.**

A well known and popular implement. Iron frame, wood handles, teeth are iron standards with reversible steel plates.

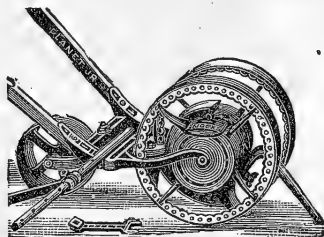
Plain Cultivator, 5 teeth . . . . \$2 50  
 With lever attachment . . . . 3 00  
 Seven tooth cultivator . . . . 3 50  
 With wheel and lever . . . . 4 50

The lever attachment enables the operator to expand or contract the cultivator at will.

**LEE'S WHEEL HOE.**

This we consider one of the best, if not the very best, hand cultivator made. With it a boy 12 years of age can do the work of four men. In the truck garden, when the rows are close, it is invaluable. It shaves and leaves the weeds on the surface to die, thus avoiding a repetition of the work.

Price, with extra hoe . . . . . \$4 50

**PLANET JR. No. 2 SEED DRILL.**

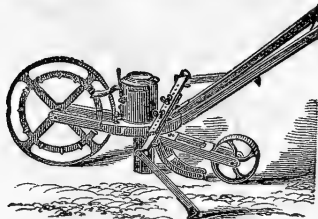
The seed drum is made of spring brass, perforated with diamond shaped holes, covered with a movable band with corresponding openings, by which the discharge holes can be adjusted to any size.

Price . . . . . \$7 00

**DEAKINS A. 1 BRASS SYRINGES.**

Highly polished and lacquered. These syringes embrace a variety of styles and sizes. They are fitted with caps and roses for ejecting water in one stream or dispersing it in the most gentle manner. Strong and durable.

Prices from \$1.25 to \$7.25 each.

**MATHEW SEED DRILL.**

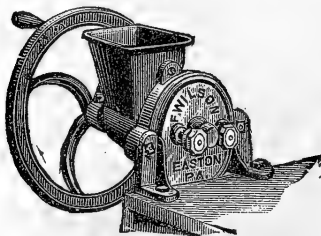
Has been in use for a number of years past and has given general satisfaction. Sows all varieties of garden seeds.

Price . . . . . \$6 50

**FISK'S AUTOMATIC CORN PLANTER.**

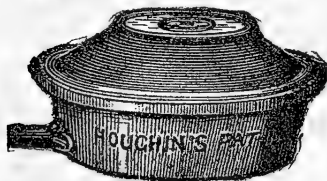
This planter is warranted to do its work in rough or smooth ground. Weighs less than five pounds. The dropper is made with movable gauge to regulate the number of seeds, and can be taken out and altered in an instant.

Price . . . . . \$3 00

**POULTER'S BONE AND SHELL MILL.**

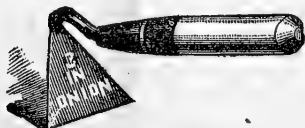
Of different sizes, hand or power machines for grinding green or dry bones. Illustrated and descriptive circular furnished upon application.

Price, each . . . . . \$5 00

**INSECT POWDER GUN.**

Handy little implement for use in dwellings, conservatories, etc.

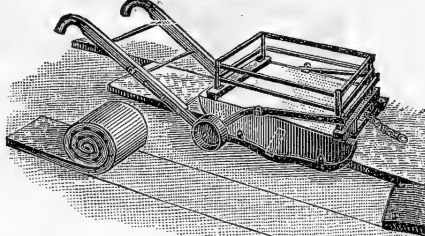
Price, 8c. 10c. and 12c., according to size.

**ONION WEEDER.**

Price, each . . . . . 30 cents.

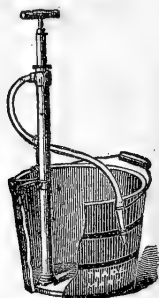
**ALL STEEL LAWN RAKES.**

Price . . . . . \$1 00

**SOD CUTTER.**

With a slow stepping horse, one man can cut from 30 to 40,000 square feet per day.

12 inch machine . . . . . \$20 00  
14 inch machine . . . . . 21 00

**JOHNSON'S CHAMPION FORCE PUMP.**

Is portable and compact. Will throw six gallons of water per minute, 30 or 40 feet.

Price . . . . . \$5 50

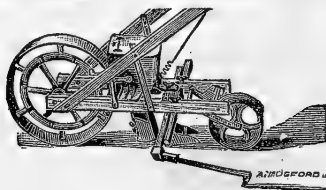
**CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.**

Sows all kind of grain or grass seed. At a common walking gait, a man can sow from four to eight acres per hour.

Price . . . . . \$3 00

**BRANCH OR LOPPING SHEARS. Sylvan Pattern.**

Price . . . . . \$1 40

**THE NEW MODEL SEED DRILL.**

Very substantially made, complete in all its arrangements; very simple, easily adjusted, and performs its work with ease and regularity. Sows all kinds of garden seeds. Is very popular with market gardeners.

Price . . . . . \$5 75

December 1st, 1895.

...LANDRETHS'...

# KITCHEN-GARDENERS' PRICED LIST

Revised Priced-List issued  
on the first of every  
month. Address,

For Terms of Sale and Hints to  
Purchasers, see second page of  
cover of Landreths' Seed Cata-  
logue, 1896.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

21 and 23

SEED Farmers and  
Merchants,



...South Sixth Street...

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For illustrations and full descriptions of these varieties, see Landreths' Seed Catalogue for 1896; mailed free to all applicants. Address as above.

Single papers of any of the following varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

	IN QUANTITIES.			Land- dreths' Extra Large Sized Pkts.	Land- dreths' Ordin- ary Sized Pkts.
	Over ¼ bush. per bush.	Per ¼ bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.		
* Indicates Novelties and Specialties. See Catalogue, 1896.					
<b>PEAS.</b>					
* <b>LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY</b> . . . . .	\$6 00	\$1 60	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
Early Frame Improved . . . . .	3 50	95	20	10	05
Early May Improved . . . . .	3 50	95	20	10	05
Morning Star, Extra Early . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
Philadelphia Extra Early . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
Improved Daniel O'Rourke . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
First of All . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
First and Best . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
<b>LANDRETHS' EVERGREEN POD</b> . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Alaska or Sitka . . . . .	5 00	1 40	25	10	05
<b>KENTISH INVICTA</b> . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
<b>AMERICAN WONDER</b> . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
McLean's Little Gem . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
<b>PREMIUM GEM</b> . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Duke of Albany . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Tom Thumb . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Heroine . . . . .	6 25	1 65	35	10	05
Everbearing . . . . .	5 00	1 40	25	10	05
McLean's Advancer . . . . .	4 75	1 25	25	10	05
Horsford's Market Garden . . . . .	4 75	1 25	25	10	05
* <b>BLOOMSDALE</b> . . . . .	4 75	1 25	25	10	05
*French Canner (used by French Cannery) . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
Abundance . . . . .	5 00	1 40	25	10	05
Sharpe's Queen . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
*Blue Beauty . . . . .	5 00	1 40	25	10	05
<b>PRIDE OF THE MARKET</b> . . . . .	6 25	1 65	35	10	05
<b>STRATAGEM</b> . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05

**POSTAGE EXTRA.** On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter-pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, Free of Postage. See our Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds in Landreths' Seed Catalogue, 1896, free to all who apply. D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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<b>PEAS—Continued.</b>					
Shropshire Hero . . . . .	\$6 00	\$1 60	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
Yorkshire Hero . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
<b>EUGENIE</b> (Sweetest of Wrinkled Varieties) . . . . .	5 25	1 45	30	10	05
Phonograph . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Dwarf Blue Imperial . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
Telegraph . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Champion of England . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
<b>TELEPHONE</b> . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
<b>FORTY-FOLD</b> . . . . .	4 00	1 10	20	10	05
Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
<b>900 TO 1</b> . . . . .	4 75	1 25	25	10	05
Irish Large White Marrow . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Peruvian, or Black-Eyed Marrow . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
<b>SUGAR PEAS—Edible Pods.</b>					
Dwarf Sugar (Purple Blossom) . . . . .	8 00	2 25	40	10	05
Tall Sugar (Purple Blossom) . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Tall Sugar (White Blossom) . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
Melting Sugar . . . . .			50	10	05
<b>BUSH BEANS.—Green Pods.</b>					
<b>*LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET</b> . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
<b>*EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE, SELECT</b> (Sealed) . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05
<b>*IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE</b> . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
<b>MOHAWK</b> or <b>EARLY BROWN SIX WEEKS</b> . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
Long Early Yellow Six Weeks . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
China Red Eye . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05
Best of All . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Horticultural Dwarf . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Extra Early Refugee . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
Refugee, or Brown Speckled Valentine . . . . .	4 25	1 15	25	10	05
<b>*White Valentine</b> . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Pride of Newtown . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05
Ne Plus Ultra . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05
<b>BUSH BEANS—Wax Pods.</b>					
<b>*LANDRETHS' SADDLE-BACK WAX</b> . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
<b>*LANDRETHS' SCARLET</b> . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
<b>*LANDRETHS' PINK EYE WAX</b> . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
Scarlet Flageolet Wax . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
<b>IMPROVED DWARF GERMAN WAX</b> . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Improved Prolific Black Wax . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Crystal Wax . . . . .	6 50	1 70	35	10	05
Dwarf Kidney Wax (Novelty) . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Improved Golden Wax . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Golden Wax . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Detroit Wax . . . . .	5 50	1 50	30	10	05
Currie's Rust Proof Golden Wax . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
White Wax . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Golden-Eyed Wax . . . . .	5 00	1 40	25	10	05
<b>GROCERY BEANS.</b>					
White Cranberry, Field Bean . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05
White Kidney Royal Dwarf, or Field Bean . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05
Navy . . . . .	4 50	1 20	25	10	05

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D. LANDRETH &amp; SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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	Over ¼ bush. per bush.	Per ¼ bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.		
* Indicates Novelties and Specialties. See Catalogue, 1896.					
<b>DWARF LIMA BEANS.</b>					
Dwarf Carolina (Henderson's) . . . . .	\$6 25	\$1 65	\$0 35	\$0 10	\$0 05
Dreer's Bush Lima . . . . .	6 25	1 65	35	10	05
True Dwarf Lima (Burpee) . . . . .	9 00	2 50	45	10	05
<b>ENGLISH BEANS.</b>					
Early Mazagan, Long Pod . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Broad Windsor . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
<b>POLE BEANS.</b>					
Lima—Extra Early Jersey . . . . .	9 00	2 50	45	10	05
<b>LIMA—LARGE JERSEY</b> . . . . .	9 00	2 50	45	10	05
Lima—Large White . . . . .	8 00	2 25	40	10	05
Lima—Challenger . . . . .	6 25	1 65	35	10	05
Lima—King of the Garden . . . . .	8 00	2 25	40	10	05
Lima—Dreer's Pole . . . . .	8 00	2 25	40	10	05
<b>LIMA—CAROLINA, or SEWEE</b> . . . . .	6 50	1 70	35	10	05
Creaseback, or Fat Horse . . . . .	6 50	1 70	35	10	05
Kentucky Wonder . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
White Dutch, or Case Knife . . . . .	6 50	1 70	35	10	05
*Monstrous Podded Southern Prolific . . . . .	7 50	2 00	40	10	05
Horticultural Pole . . . . .	8 00	2 25	40	10	05
Scarlet Runner . . . . .	6 75	1 75	35	10	05
Giant Wax, Red Seed . . . . .	9 00	2 50	45	10	05
Seek No Further . . . . .	7 50	2 00	40	10	05
Tall German Wax, Black Seed . . . . .	7 50	2 00	40	10	05
Old Homestead . . . . .	7 00	1 80	35	10	05
<b>SOUTHERN PROLIFIC</b> (New York Stock) . . . . .	6 00	1 60	30	10	05
Red Speckled Oval Seeded Cut Short . . . . .	8 00	2 25	40	10	05
<b>CORN—Garden.</b>					
<b>EXTRA EARLY ADAMS (60 days)</b> . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
<b>ADAMS' EARLY</b> . . . . .	2 75	75	15	10	05
* <b>EARLY LANDRETH MARKET</b> . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Southern Roasting Ear . . . . .	2 75	75	15	10	05
Extra Early Narragansett Sugar, Red Grain . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Corey Sugar, Amber Grain . . . . .	2 75	75	15	10	05
Corey Sugar, White Grain . . . . .	3 25	90	20	10	05
Extra Early Minnesota Sugar . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Early Marblehead Sugar, Red Grain . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Early Crosby Sugar . . . . .	2 75	75	15	10	05
Early Concord " . . . . .	2 75	75	15	10	05
Hickox " . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Asylum " . . . . .	3 25	90	20	10	05
* <b>LANDRETHS'</b> " (The best all around Corn) . . . . .	3 25	90	20	10	05
Squantum Sugar . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Burlington Hybrid . . . . .	2 75	75	15	10	05
Triumph Sugar . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
<b>EARLY MAMMOTH (fine) SUGAR</b> . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Eight-Rowed Sugar . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Early Large Cob " (Perry's), (new) . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Country Gentleman Sugar . . . . .	3 25	90	20	10	05
Ruby " . . . . .	3 25	90	20	10	05

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\* Indicates Novelties and Specialties.  
See Catalogue, 1896.

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<b>CORN—Garden.—Continued.</b>					
Black Mexican Sugar . . . . .	\$3 00	\$0 85	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
<b>EVERGREEN</b> " (Stowell's) . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Late Mammoth " . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Excelsior " . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
Egyptian " . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
<b>CORN—Field.</b>					
<b>*LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY SUMMER</b>					
<b>YELLOW FLINT</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	15	10	05
<b>LANDRETHS' LARGE WHITE FLINT</b> (best for Hominy), (Specialty) . . . . .	2 00	60	10	10	05
Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
Tuscarora . . . . .	3 00	85	15	10	05
<b>PENNSYLVANIA EARLY DENT</b> (Chester Co.) . . . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
Leaming (early) . . . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
Hickory King . . . . .	2 00	60	10	10	05
Golden Dent (showy) . . . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
Southern White Gourd Seed . . . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
Old Cabin Home . . . . .	2 00	60	10	10	05
Horse Tooth . . . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
Sheep's Tooth . . . . .	1 75	50	10	10	05
	Over ¼ lb. per lb.	Per ¼ lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.	Lan- dreths' Extra Large Sized Pkts.	Lan- dreths' Ordin- ary Sized Pkts.
<b>TABLE BEET.</b>					
Egyptian Extra Early . . . . .	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 05
*Eclipse . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Bassano, or Extra Early Turnip . . .	50	15	10	10	05
<b>*LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY FORCING</b> . .	60	20	10	10	05
Improved Blood Red (Edmunds') . . .	55	15	10	10	05
*Philadelphia Early Turnip . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
*Early Blood-Red Turnip . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Red Turnip (Dewing's) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Bastian . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Lentz . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
<b>*LONG BLOOD-RED (very rich) (all under ground)</b> . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Philadelphia Perfection . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Half-Long Blood . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Swiss Chard (edible leaf stems) . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
<b>CATTLE BEET.</b>					
Silesian Sugar . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Imperial Sugar . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Red-Top Sugar . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Mangold-Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red .	30	10	10	10	05
Klein Wanzleben . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Norbiton Long Giant . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Mangold-Wurzel, Red Globe . . . . .	40	15	10	10	05
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Globe . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Oval . . . . .	40	15	10	10	05
Mangold-Wurzel, Golden Tankard . . .	40	15	10	10	05

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<b>ARTICHOKE.</b>					
Large Globe . . . . .	\$6 50	\$1 70	\$0 65	\$0 10	\$0 05
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots, bush., \$2.75					
<b>ASPARAGUS SEED.</b>					
Colossal . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Palmetto . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
<b>ASPARAGUS ROOTS.</b> Per 100 Per 1000					
Colossal—net cash . . . \$0 60 \$4.00					
Palmetto—net cash . . . 60 4.00					
<b>BROCCOLI.</b>					
Large Early White . . . . .			50	10	05
Purple Cape . . . . .			50	10	05
<b>BRUSSELS SPROUTS</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	50
<b>CABBAGE.</b>					
Our Specialty for over 100 Years. (First Early.)					
* <b>LANDRETHS' EARLIEST</b> . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
* <b>SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKE- FIELD</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
* <b>LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
* <b>REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD</b> . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
Louisville Early Drumhead (true Louis- ville stock) . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
* <b>BLOOMSDALE BULLOCK-HEART</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
<b>LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLAT- HEAD</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Vandergaw Early Drumhead . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
(Second Early.)					
* <b>LANDRETHS' ALL THE YEAR ROUND</b> . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
Winnigstadt . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Large Jersey Wakefield . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
* <b>BLOOMSDALE EARLY MARKET</b> . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
New York Early Summer . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
* <b>BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH</b> . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
Charleston Large Wakefield . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Early Flat Dutch . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Succession . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
New York All Seasons . . . . .	2 10	60	20	10	05
Bloomsdale Brunswick . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Early Brunswick (imported) . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
* <b>BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD</b> . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
Long Island Medium Flat Dutch . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Early Drumhead (imported) . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
St. Denis . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
(Late Varieties.)					
* <b>MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH</b> (very choice) . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
* <b>MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD</b> (very choice) . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05

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<b>CABBAGE—Continued.</b>					
*Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch . . .	\$2 00	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
*Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
* <b>LANDRETHS' LARGE LATE MOUNTAIN</b>	2 75	75	30	10	05
Surehead . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Hollander . . . . .	3 75	1 00	40	10	05
Mammoth Bergen . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Buncombe . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Drumhead Savoy . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
Ulm Savoy . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Green Curled Savoy . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Green Glazed . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
Red Dutch (for pickling) . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
<b>CARDOON.</b>					
Puvis . . . . .			40	10	05
<b>CARROT.</b>					
*Extra Early Forcing . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Early Scarlet-Horn, Blunt . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
Early Scarlet-Horn, Pointed . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
Half-Long Coreless, or Carentan . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
*Nantes Half-Long . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
* <b>ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG (fine)</b> .	70	20	10	10	05
<b>LONG ORANGE</b> . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Guerande, or Oxheart . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
Long Red, Coreless . . . . .	85	25	10	10	05
Large White Belgian (for cattle) . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Large Yellow Belgian (for cattle) . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
<b>CAULIFLOWER.</b>					
* <b>LANDRETHS' FIRST</b> . . . . .			6 00	50	
*Early Snowball . . . . .			3 25	40	
*Select Early Dwarf Erfurt . . . . .			2 50	40	
*Extra Early Paris . . . . .			70	10	
Half-Early Paris . . . . .			70	10	
Large Late Dutch . . . . .			70	10	
Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt . . . . .			90	10	
Imperial . . . . .			1 50	20	
<b>CELERY.</b>					
<b>LARGE WHITE</b> . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Dwarf White . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Golden Dwarf . . . . .	1 60	45	15	10	05
Golden Heart . . . . .	1 60	45	15	10	05
Half-Dwarf (Crawford's) . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Boston Market . . . . .	1 60	45	15	10	05
* <b>PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW</b> . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
Sandringham . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Red or Pink . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
<b>WHITE PLUME</b> . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05

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D. LANDRETH &amp; SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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<b>CELERY—Continued.</b>					
Giant Pascal . . . . .	\$1 60	\$0 45	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
Hartwell's Perfection . . . . .	1 60	45	15	10	05
Flavoring Celery (old seed, not for sowing) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
<b>CHERVIL.</b>					
Curled . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
<b>CHICORY</b>					
Large Rooted . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
<b>COLLARDS.</b>					
Creole, or Southern . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*WHITE-LEAVED . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
*LANDRETH MARROW . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
Pink Heart . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
<b>CORN SALAD.</b>					
Broad-Leaved . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
<b>CRESS.</b>					
Curled (Pepper Grass) . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Broad-Leaved . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Water . . . . .			45	10	05
<b>CUCUMBER.</b>					
*Landreth's First . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
*Landreth's Choice (fine form) . . . . .	3 50	95	35	10	05
Early Frame . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Early White Spine (Improved) . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Everbearing . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Early Cluster . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
<b>SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE</b> . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Jersey Pickle . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Medium Green (Nichol's) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Boston Pickling . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
<b>LONG GREEN TURKEY</b> . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
Common Long Green . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Gherkin or Burr (for pickling only) . . . . .	1 10	30	10	10	05
<b>DANDELION.</b>					
Cabbaging . . . . .			50	10	05
<b>EGG-PLANT.</b>					
Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple ple . . . . .	4 00	1 10	40	10	05
New York Improved . . . . .	4 00	1 10	40	10	05
<b>ENDIVE.</b>					
Green-Curled . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Broad-Leaved . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
White Curled (very choice salad) . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Moss Curled . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05

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<b>KALE.</b>					
Tall Curled Scotch . . . . .	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 05
Dwarf Curled Scotch . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Philadelphia Dwarf German Greens . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Dwarf Extra Curled German Greens . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Norfolk . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Bloomsdale . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
Purple Dwarf German . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Rosette . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Siberian . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
New Orleans Broadleaf . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Dwarf Curled Slow Seeder, or Imperial .	1 00	30	10	10	05
<b>KOHL-RABI.</b>					
Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.					
White Vienna . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
Purple . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
Green or White . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
<b>LEEK.</b>					
Large London, or Flag . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Musselburgh . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
Carentan . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
Rouen . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
<b>LETTUCE.</b>					
*BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
*LANDRETHS' FORCING . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
*LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CUTTING . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Black-Seeded Simpson . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Early Curled Silesian . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Curled Simpson (White-Seeded) . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Golden Queen . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Boston Curled . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Tennisball (Black-Seeded) . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Tennisball (White-Seeded) . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Early Cabbage . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Speckled Dutch Butterhead . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Imperial . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Slow Seeder . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
White Cabbage . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
*BLOOMSDALE EARLY SUMMER . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Always Ready . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Salamander . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
American Gathering . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Boston Market . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Royal Cabbage . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
*LARGEST OF ALL . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Prize Head, or Satisfaction . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
New York Green . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Grand Rapids . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Big Boston . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Golden Curled . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Bronzed Curled . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05

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LETTUCE.—Continued.					
Curled India . . . . .	\$0 90	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 05
Hanson . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING COS . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Green Cos . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
White Cos . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (Black Seed) . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Brown Dutch . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
WATERMELON.					
Extra Early . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
LANDRETHS' BOSS . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
DARK GREEN RIND ICING . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
ICE CREAM (true) . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
MOUNTAIN SWEET . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Cuban Queen . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Seminole . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Excelsior . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
American Queen . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Gem (Kolb's) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Pride of Georgia . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Peerless . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
Dixie . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Long Dixie . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Duke Jones . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
*ARKANSAS TRAVELER . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Green and Gold . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*Orange (a curiosity) . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Indiana Sweetheart . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Jackson . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Gypsy . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Rattlesnake . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Georgia . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Gray Monarch . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Iron Clad . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Scaly Bark . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Florida Favorite . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Citron Water (for preserving) . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
CANTALOUPE MELON.					
*EXTRA EARLY CITRON (first ready for shipment) . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Jenny Lind . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*Extra Early Cape May . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*Extra Early June . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*Extra Early Hackensack . . . . .	85	25	10	10	05
*Extra Early Atlantic City . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Golden Jenny . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Emerald Gem . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Jenny Lind Improved . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
ACME (or Baltimore Citron) . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Banquet . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05

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<b>CANTALOUPE MELON.—Continued.</b>					
Anne Arundel . . . . .	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 05
*South Jersey . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Netted Nutmeg . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Netted Gem . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Green Citron . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
*REEDLAND GIANT (a monster melon) . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
<b>PINEAPPLE</b> . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Salmon and Green . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Miller's Cream . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Osage . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Large Acme . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Missouri . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
California Citron (yellow flesh) . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Casaba (Persian) . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Montreal . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Surprise . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
*Large White French . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*Large Black Paris . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
<b>PERSIAN CANTALOUPES.</b>					
Twelve different choice new varieties. See Catalogue pages 21, 22 and 45.	. . .	. . .	30	10	. . .
<b>MUSHROOM SPAWN.</b>					
English, per brick of about 1½ lbs., 15c. (Postage 8c. per lb. extra.)					
<b>MUSTARD.</b>					
White Seeded . . . . .	25	10	10	10	05
Black or Brown Seeded . . . . .	25	10	10	10	05
Creole Curled . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
*BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
<b>GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED</b> . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
<b>NASTURTIUM.</b>					
Dwarf Yellow . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Tall Yellow . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
Ornamental Nasturtiums. See Flower Seed List, pp. 7.					
<b>OKRA.</b>					
Tall . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
*New South (choice) . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Velvet Pod . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
<b>ONION.</b>					
American Varieties.					
*EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
*BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED (set seed) . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Extra Early Red . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05

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<b>ONION—Continued.</b>					
<b>SILVERSKIN</b> . . . . .	\$2 50	\$0 70	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05
<b>*BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRAS- BURG</b> . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Yellow Dutch or Strasburg . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
<b>*BLOOMSDALE DANVERS</b> . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Yellow Globe Danvers . . . . .	1 60	45	15	10	05
Flat Danvers Yellow . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
<b>*BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL</b> . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
<b>*BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL</b> . . . . .	3 00	85	30	10	05
<b>*LANDRETH HARD ROUND GOLDEN</b> . . . . .	2 00	60	20	10	05
White Portugal . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Large Red Wethersfield . . . . .	1 60	45	15	10	05
Southport Red Globe . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Southport Yellow Globe . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Southport White Globe . . . . .	3 25	90	35	10	05
<b>Imported Varieties.</b>					
Italian Queen . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
Extra Early Barletta . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
*Bermuda White . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
*Bermuda Red . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
White Garganus, or Mammoth Silver King . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
Prize Taker . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
Red Garganus, or Mammoth Pompeii . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
White Rocca . . . . .	3 50	95	35	10	05
Red Rocca . . . . .	2 50	70	25	10	05
Large White Flat Tripoli . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
<b>PARSLEY.</b>					
Ordinary Curled . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Plain or Single . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Fine Curled, or Double . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Moss-Curled . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Fern-Leaved . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Emerald Gem . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Champion Curled . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
<b>PARSNIP.</b>					
*Bloomsdale (decidedly the best) . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
<b>SUGAR, or CUP</b> . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
*Turnip-rooted . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
<b>PEPPER.</b>					
Golden Bell . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
<b>LARGE SWEET SPANISH</b> . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Ruby King . . . . .	2 75	75	30	10	05
Tomato, or Squash-Shaped . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Cayenne . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Red Cherry . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Bullnose . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
Small Chili Red . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
*Celestial (various colors on same plant) . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
*Very Small Cayenne . . . . .	3 00	85	30	10	05

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<b>PUMPKIN.</b>					
Yellow Cashaw . . . . .	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 05
Cheese . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Field . . . . .	40	15	10	10	05
Mammoth . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Yellow Monster . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
<b>RADISH.</b>					
<b>Scarlet Turnip-Shaped.</b>					
Landreth's Earliest . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
*Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Turnip . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
*White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
*Early Scarlet Prussian Globe . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
<b>EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP</b> . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
<b>EARLY RED TURNIP-ROOTED</b> . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
*Early Garnet Turnip-rooted . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
<b>White Turnip-Shaped.</b>					
*Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip . . . . .	1 15	35	15	10	05
Early White Turnip-Rooted . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Forcing White Tipped . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Philadelphia White Box . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
*Summer White . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
<b>Half Long Varieties.</b>					
French Breakfast White Tip . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
White Olive-Shaped . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
French Café . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Wonderful Half Long Red . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Half Long Deep Scarlet . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
<b>Long Varieties.</b>					
*Landreth's White Lady Finger . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Wood's Early Frame . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*Market-Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Long Scarlet Short-Top (American) . . . . .	75	25	10	10	05
Long Scarlet Short-Top (imported) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*Bloomsdale Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet (fine) . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Early Long White Vienna . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Chartier, or Long Rose . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
<b>Yellow Variety.</b>					
* <b>GOLDEN GLOBE</b> (fine for Summer) . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
<b>Fall or Winter Varieties.</b>					
Round White Stuttgart . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Celestial, or Chinese Half Long Stump . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Russian Large White Winter . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
California White Winter . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Long White Strasburg or Hospital . . . . .	90	30	10	10	05
Long White Spanish (Fall or Winter) . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Long Black Spanish (Fall or Winter) . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*Round Black Spanish (Fall or Winter) . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Scarlet China Winter . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
China Rose . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05

**POSTAGE EXTRA.**

On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter-pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, Free of Postage. See our Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds in Landreth's Seed Catalogue, 1896, free to all who apply.

D. LANDRETH &amp; SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

	IN QUANTITIES.			Landreth's Extra Large Sized Pkts.	Landreth's Ordinary Sized Pkts.
	Over ¼ lb. per lb.	Per ¼ lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.		
* Indicates Novelties and Specialties. See Catalogue, 1896.					
RAPE SEED.					
Spring Sprouts (for Sowing), English, Per bush., \$5.50; per pint, 10c.					
RHUBARB.					
Rhubarb, or Pie Plant . . . . .	\$1 60	\$0 45	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
RHUBARB ROOTS, Each, 10c.; per doz., 75c.; per 100, \$5.00.					
SALSIFY.					
Long French . . . . .	1 25	35	15	10	05
Sandwich Island . . . . .	1 50	45	15	10	05
SCORZONERA.					
Black Salsify . . . . .	1 75	50	20	10	05
SPINACH.					
*Bloomsdale (Extra Curled) . . . . .	40	15	10	10	05
Round Savoy-Leaved . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Long Standing, Round Seeded . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Long Standing, Prickly Seeded . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Ever Ready . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Round Dutch (imported) . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Large-Leaved Flanders . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Prickly-Seeded (very fine) . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Viroflay (monstrous-leaved) . . . . .	30	10	10	10	05
Victoria . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
SQUASH.					
*EXTRA EARLY BUSH or Patty Pan . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
Early White Bush . . . . .	55	15	10	10	05
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
*Landreth White Turban (Novelty) . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Pike's Peak . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Mammoth Chili . . . . .	1 00	30	10	10	05
Winter Crook-Neck . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Boston Marrow (small) . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Boston Marrow (extra large for Cannery)	50	15	10	10	05
Hubbard . . . . .	60	20	10	10	05
Marblehead . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
Essex Hybrid . . . . .	70	20	10	10	05
Sibley . . . . .	80	25	10	10	05
TOMATO.					
*Early Jersey . . . . . Red	2 25	65	25	10	05
Extra Early, or Cluster . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND . . . . .	2 25	65	25	10	05
*Early Bermuda . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
*Beauty . . . . . Purplish	2 25	65	25	10	05
Acme (very fine) . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
*Favorite (Livingston's) . . . . . Red	2 25	65	25	10	05
Paragon . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
Stone . . . . . "	2 50	70	25	10	05
Golden Queen . . . . . Yellow	2 50	70	25	10	05

**POSTAGE EXTRA.**

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D. LANDRETH &amp; SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

	IN QUANTITIES.			Lan- dreths' Extra Large Sized Pkts.	'Lan- dreths' Ordin- ary Sized Pkts.
	Over ¾ lb. per lb.	Per ¾ lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.		
* Indicates Novelties and Specialties. See Catalogue, 1896.					
<b>TOMATO—Continued.</b>					
*Dwarf Champion . . . . . Purplish	\$2 50	\$0 70	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05
Perfection (Livingston's) . . . . Red	2 25	65	25	10	05
Virginia Corker . . . . . "	2 50	70	25	10	05
Ponderosa . . . . . "	2 75	75	30	10	05
Royal Red . . . . . "	2 50	70	25	10	05
Golden Trophy (large and smooth) . . . . . Yellow	2 50	70	25	10	05
Fiji . . . . . Purplish	2 25	65	25	10	05
*Peach . . . . . Terra Cotta	2 25	65	25	10	05
Pear-Shaped Yellow . . . . . Yellow	2 25	65	25	10	05
Pear-Shaped Red . . . . . Red	2 25	65	25	10	05
Ignotum . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
T. T. T., or Ten Ton Tomato . . . . "	2 50	70	25	10	05
Baltimore Prize Taker . . . . Purplish	2 25	65	25	10	05
Buckeye . . . . . "	3 50	95	35	10	05
The Moneymaker . . . . . Red	2 50	70	25	10	05
Brandywine . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
Atlantic Prize . . . . . "	2 25	65	25	10	05
Grape, Cherry or Currant . . . . . "	2 50	70	25	10	05
Ivory Ball or Green Gage . . . Whitish	2 75	75	30	10	05
Essex Hybrid . . . . . Purplish	2 25	65	25	10	05
<b>HYBRIDIZED TOMATOES.</b> (See Cata- logue, pp. 26 and 49-52, . . . . .				25	
<b>TURNIP.</b>					
<b>White-Fleshed Table Turnips.</b>					
Early Flat Dutch (strap-leaved) . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Early Flat Red or Purple-Top (strap- leaved) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
*Large Early Red-Top Globe . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
*Landreths' Southern Snow White Globe	50	15	10	10	05
Pomeranean White Globe (strap-leaved)	50	15	10	10	05
White Globe (green crowned) . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Early White Egg . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
*Cow Horn . . . . .	65	20	10	10	05
Norfolk (green crowned) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Norfolk (red crowned) . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
White Stone . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Seven Top or Forester Turnip of the South . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
*Dixie Land . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
*Southern Prize . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
<b>Yellow-Fleshed Turnips.</b>					
Golden Ball . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Yellow Stone . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
*Amber Globe (green crowned) strap- leaved . . . . .	50	15	10	10	05
Yellow Aberdeen or Scotch Yellow . .	40	15	10	10	05
<b>Ruta Bagas or Swedes.</b>					
Landreths' Improved Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga . . . . .	45	15	10	10	05
Champion Yellow-Flesh Purple-Top Swede . . . . .	40	15	10	10	05

**POSTAGE EXTRA.**

On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter-pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, Free of Postage. See our Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds in Landreths' Seed Catalogue, 1896, free to all who apply.

D. LANDRETH &amp; SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

\*Indicates Novelties and Specialties.  
See Catalogue, 1896.

## IN QUANTITIES.

Over  
¼ lb.  
per lb.Per  
¼ lb.Under  
4 oz.  
per oz.Lan-  
dreths'  
Extra  
Large  
Sized  
Pkts.Lan-  
dreths'  
Ordin-  
ary  
Sized  
Pkts.

## TURNIP—CONTINUED.

## Our Market Gardeners' Specialties.

### \*BLOOMSDALE SWEDE OR RUTA BAGA . . . . .

50	15	10	10	05
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### \*White-Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga . . . . .

60	20	10	10	05
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### \*Amber Globe (red crowned) strap-leaved . . . . .

50	15	10	10	05
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### \*Early Snowball (extra early)

60	20	10	10	05
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### \*Jersey Lily . . . . .

65	20	10	10	05
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# HERBS.

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a \* are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seeds of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

**ANISE.**—*Pimpinella Anisum*—*Anis*—*Grüner Anis*—*Matalahuga*. A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, or thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot-and-a-half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**BORAGE.**—*Barago officinalis*—*Bourrache officinale*—*Boretisch*—*Borraja*. A soft, thick-stemmed annual plant, reaching a height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**CARDOON.**—*Cynara cardunculus*—*Cardeon*—*Karbon*—*Cardo*. Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 40c.

**Notes on Cooking Cardoon.**—No. 47—**STEWED.**—Remove the soft stalks and prickly edges; cut four inches in length and parboil for twenty minutes, cool, peel and put in a saucepan, cover with light broth whitened with flour, add salt, sliced lemon, chopped beef suet and parsley, boil until soft, drain through a napkin, range in a deep dish and add butter. Serve with Espagnole sauce.

**CARAWAY.**—*Carum carui*—*Carvi*—*Feld-Kümmel*—*Karvij*. The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of about one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**CHERVIL.**—*Scandix cerefolium*—*Cerfeuil*—*Perifollo*—*Serbél*—*Kjorvel*. When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half-long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 20c.

**CORIANDER.**—*Coriandrum sativum*—*Coriandre*—*Corianber*—*Culantro*. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.



**DILL.**—*Anethum graveolens*—*Aneth*—*Dill*—*Eneldo*. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**FENNEL.**—*Fenouil*—*Fenfel*—*Hinojo*—*Venkel*. The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**\*LAVENDER.**—*Lavendula spica*—*Lavande officinale*—*Lavendel*—*Espliego*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 20c.

**\*ROSEMARY.**—*Rosemarinus officinalis*—*Romarin*—*Roßmarin*—*Romero*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 40c.

**RUE.**—*Ruta graveolens*—*Rue*—*Raute*—*Ruda*. A plant of rather disagreeable odor, bitter and pungent, nevertheless used in cooking. Sow the seed in April, in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**SAGE.**—*Salvia officinalis*—*Sauge officinale*—*Salbei*—*Salvia*. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches, with an equal breadth. The foliage is very abundant; the leaves are long, narrow, and of a whitish green. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.

**SUMMER SAVORY.**—*Satureia hortensis*—*Sarriette annuelle*—*Böhnentraut*—*Ajedrea*. An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems; foliage light blue and exceedingly small. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

**SWEET MARJORAM.**—*Origanum majorana*—*Marjolaine*—*Majoran*—*Mejorana*. A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.

**SWEET BASIL.**—*Ocimum basilicum*—*Basilic Grand*—*Basilicum*—*Albaca*. An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light green plant, growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 20c.

**\*THYME.**—*Thymus Vulgaris*—*Thym ordinaire*—*Thymian*—*Tomillo*. The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot, and produces an abundance of small erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 35c.

# RARE WHEAT

D. Landreth & Sons offer two  
foreign Wheats of rare  
excellence.

## Naples Wheat.

The fourth year grown in Pennsylvania from a sample received in 1891 from Italy, a variety used there for the making of flour for Macaroni. Plant very hardy, productive, strong in stem, hard in grain and very promising for further acclimatization. Much better than wheat novelties in general and superior to many standard sorts.

**Sold only by the peck at \$1, and by the pound, postpaid, at 25 cents.**

## Roman Wheat.

The original stock from which this wheat was grown was received from Italy in 1891. It is now well acclimatized and is one of the most distinctive wheats ever tested upon Bloomsdale Farm. It is also one of the most profitable as respects productiveness and quality. The straw is very erect and strong, the head is large and the grain resembles rye more than wheat. It is hard as glass and most remarkably novel in shape, color, bold grain and whole appearance, and of admirable crushing quality.

**Sold only by the peck at \$1, and by the pound, postpaid, at 25 cents.**

**Cabbage** Seed sold by Landreth, grown on the Landreth Farms (see Catalogue, pages 17 and 37, "Landreths' Specialties"), is certainly more reliable than stock offered by other Seed Merchants who are unable to follow up the history of the seed they offer.

**Radish Culture** No Seed Grower in America had during the summer of '94, one quarter the acres in Radish as had the Landreths—110 acres on their own lands. American seeds first and last should be the desire of every American.

**Tomato Culture** for seed purposes is especially a Landreth occupation, nearly 50,000 bushels of Fruit being annually washed out for its seed alone—all the pulp and juice being thrown away.

**Best Water Melon** So extraordinarily good is the Arkansas Traveler that we again refer to it (see Catalogue, pages 21 and 37, "Landreths' Specialties") as without doubt the best Water Melon in existence. Color, a brilliant scarlet; texture, it may be said to have none, as the flesh melts like crystals of ice.

## The Way

to get Seeds from Landreth is to write for what is wanted (see second page of cover of Catalogue, 1895) or make out a list of wants and give it to your merchant with request that he order them from Landreth.

**Spinach** growers will do well to use the "Ever Ready" described on pages 25 and 27, "Landreths' Specialties." It remains in condition for table use a month after all others have shot to seed.

**Musk Melons** grow best in New Jersey, and the Landreth Farm in New Jersey is largely devoted to the growth of Cantaloupes.

**No One** will make a mistake in purchasing Onion Seed from the Landreths.

**To the Ladies** Landreths' Selection of Seeds of Ornamental Flowers is as good as any, and the list is so arranged as to be easily understood. A selection under the designated family headings will give everything worth having in an ordinary garden.



## ....As Usual It is Not True.

This Firm has been informed that some of its competitors are very constant in stating to country merchants that Landreth & Sons do not grow many Seeds, but are, to a large extent, buyers from other Seedsmen—notably from themselves.

The way to refute this, is to state *broadly* and *positively* that David Landreth & Sons are the only Seed Merchants in the United States who publish practical illustrations of their Farms and Seed Houses, and at the same time freely invite the public to *visit* and *confirm* the truth of the pictures and statements.

The Landreths court investigation—they have nothing to hide. They emphatically declare that no Seed Merchants in America cultivate upon their own lands, quarter as many acres annually as they do, in Cabbage, Turnip, Summer Radish, Winter Radish, Beets, Egg Plants, Kale, Parsnip, Pepper, Spinach, Tomato, Onion Sets, and Seeds of many other families of Vegetables.

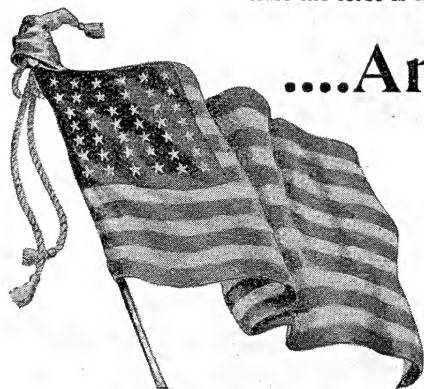
The Landreth Seed Farms owned in fee simple by the Firm are:

<b>Bloomsdale,</b>	<b>500 acres.</b>	<b>Reedland,</b>	<b>146 acres.</b>
<b>Monaskon,</b>	<b>222 acres.</b>	<b>Granville,</b>	<b>472 acres.</b>

And rented from the estate of David Landreth:

<b>George's,</b>	<b>78 acres.</b>	<b>Hunton's,</b>	<b>185 acres.</b>
<b>Bellemont,</b>	<b>200 acres.</b>		

On these particular Farms, in summer, are employed a force of 200 hands, and in harvest time the force is increased to 450 hands.



## ....American Seeds

... are ...

The **Most Vital**  
**Most Reliable**

**NINETY-FIVE** per cent of the value of the Seeds we sell are American, and **EIGHTY** per

cent of the Seeds we sell are grown on our own lands.

# David Landreth & Sons,

21 and 23 South Sixth Street,

Philadelphia.